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The Daily and Weekly Commercial

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1873. NO. 66.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Drawing on the Reserve.

Congress will Favor Retrenchment.

No Change on Spanish Question.

NO REPLY RECEIVED FROM SPAIN.

Senator Morton's Opinion in the Matter.

Spain not Strong Enough to Fulfil Her Promises.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 26, 1873.

Another Draft on the Reserve.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day drew two millions more on the forty-four million reserves. This makes a total of ten millions to date. This amount has mainly gone to the payment of pensions, and was caused by the purchase of the twelve millions of bonds to relieve the stringency of the money market during the panic.

Retrenchment by Congress

The disposition of members of both houses of Congress points toward the utmost retrenchment. The large increase of last year was, in a great measure, owing to the promiscuous appropriations for public buildings. The committee exercised no discretion when the estimates were considered, and struck them out bodily. This led to a coalition of the friends of the various measures, the estimates were carried through entire. It is proposed, in the coming session, to exercise some discrimination, though it will be necessary to complete the buildings already under way. A member of the Appropriation Committee of the last Congress expresses the opinion that the prospects of the public buildings at Pittsburgh will not be affected as the provisions of the act will have to be carried out.

Expiration of Spain's Time for Reply.

The time for an answer to the demands of the United States in the Virginius case, expired at twelve o'clock to-day, Madrid time, which would be about seven o'clock this morning, Washington time. No information of any decision had reached the President's house this afternoon. Senator Morton, who is a member of the Senate Committee on foreign affairs, and one who has not only the confidence, but a friendly visitor of the President, remarked to your correspondent to-night, that at noon to-day nothing had been heard at the State Department from Madrid; but in the event of a concession of our demands, the question had even involved many very serious aspects, as it was evident that the Spanish government had not sufficient authority in Cuba to enforce compliance with the promises; this would, he thought, then throw upon the United States the responsibility of forcing redress.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, November 26, 1873.—The customs receipts last week were: New York, $1,602,137; Baltimore, $136,438; Philadelphia, $154,208.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. John S. Delano, chief clerk of the Interior Department, resigned to-day, on account of ill-health. This was not unexpected, as during the past year Mr. Delano made brief visits to the South and Minnesota, but it is now found necessary, in order to obtain permanent relief, to retire altogether from official duties. He has been an efficient and courteous officer, and his retiracy is greatly regretted by those having business with the Interior Department. The vacancy will be filled by the appointment of William C. Morrill, of Maine.

CROP STATISTICS.

The November statistical report of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, makes a showing for the corn product quite as unfavorable as that which forecasted the short crop of 1869. The preliminary report of the aggregate quantity on that year indicate a total of 874,000,000 bushels, which was 220,000,000 less than the estimate for the large crop of 1870, and present returns point to a product of 858,000,000. The estimate of last year's crop in Illinois was 217,000,000 bushels; estimate of present crop, 132,000,000 bushels. Only six States show crops equal to last years, viz., Virginia, Georgia, Florida, West Virginia, Oregon and Rhode Island. The percentage of deficiency in the principal corn growing sections, in comparison with the total product of last year, is as follows: Kentucky four per cent.; Ohio, eleven; Indiana, twenty-two; Illinois, thirty-nine; Iowa, twenty-eight; Missouri, thirty-two; Kansas, thirty-one; deficiency for New York, eight per cent.; Pennsylvania, sixteen. In most of the Southern States the crop is smaller than that of last year.

The Cotton reports of November, unlike those of the comparative condition earlier in the season, make exact estimates of the expected crop in each county, stated in the form of a percentage of last year's crop. The aggregate of these estimates varies little from 3,700,000 bales. The season for picking has been unusually fine thus far, yet the result may be modified by an exceptionably unfavorable season in the latter part of November and in December as by a storm affecting injuriously the saving of the top crop. The state of percentages in comparison with last year's are calculated as follows: North Carolina, 98; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 97; Florida, 97; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 90; Texas, 102; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 102 per cent. These figures would be much lower but for the increase in area cultivated. The estimated total area in round numbers is 9,500,000 acres. The temperature is warm throughout the year, but in the interior is at no time oppressively hot, and it is not variable. In the interior it seldom varies more than four or five degrees from eighty, and the difference between the mean temperature of the hottest month of the year and that of the coldest is twenty-one degrees in Havana, and fourteen in the interior. Fires are needless; children can play out of doors unclothed in midwinter, but only once in thirteen years at Vera Cruz was the thermometer observed to indicate so high a temperature as 89.6 degrees, and for three years at Havana its range was from sixty-one to eighty-six degrees.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages a gains which the island has contended, it has a larger foreign commerce in proportion to its population than any other country on the globe. There are several colleges in Havana, a number of seminaries, and in other cities of the island there are advanced schools.

Cuba is perhaps the most beautiful, the most fertile, and the richest island in the world. It is "gorgeous with perpetual flowers, and brilliant with the plumage of innumerable birds." Columbus said of it: "It is the most beautiful land that ever eyes beheld."

NEW YORK.

THE INGERSOLL AND FARRINGTON CASE.

NEW YORK, November 26, 1873.

In the Ingersoll and Farrington case, this afternoon, Mr. Tremain closed for the prosecution, and Judge Davis delivered a lengthy charge, occupying over two hours. On the first count, the charge of endorsing the name of Heath and Swift, it was enough if there was collusion between Ingersoll and Farrington, even though one of them might not have touched the paper. As to the second count, the charge of uttering a warrant fraudulently, the Judge said it is sufficient to establish that the defendant's uttered the warrant, knowing it to be forged, for the purpose of getting the money of the county transferred to Ingersoll's credit. The theory of the prosecution was, that the bill was made out with that intent, and Ingersoll being a Court House Commissioner, used the name of the extinct firm of Heath & Smith, it was then necessary to forge the indorsement of Heath & Smith to transfer the money. There is some doubt as to who wrote this indorsement. The evidence is that the writing is not Heath's nor Smith's. Farrington, it is conceded, wrote the body of the bill, and an expert testified that the signature was written by the same person, but it is not so material whose writing it was, provided it was done by the agency and under the control of both or either of the defendants for a common object. The paper got into Ingersoll's hand; it required indorsement for payment and was indorsed, and in the absence of explanation the Jury must decide on the facts. If they believe that the defendant, Farrington, had the permission of Heath to use the name of Heath & Smith, the Jury could not convict of forgery. Notwithstanding the enormous frauds on the City that we all believe were committed, and which were proved on another trial, you are to look on this case rather upon the evidence before you. But if you find it one of a number of frauds, you should remember it is of the highest importance that public officers should be held to strict account and punished. Such offenses, unlike ordinary ones, show no yielding to a sudden impulse of anger, no giving way before temptation or want, but coolness and deliberation in robbing those whom they were bound to protect, which should call for condign punishment. If you find both or either not guilty, acquit, if otherwise, convict.

The Jury retired at 4:45, and returned in half an hour with a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred to Friday, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Fullerton.

THE CITY TO ISSUE LEGAL TENDERS.

The Aldermen of this city to-day passed a resolution to take the initiatory steps for the issue of temporary legal tenders, secured by the city, in payment for labor on city works. This is to be done on account of the inability to dispose of city bonds.

TWEED.

Tweed is to be kept in the Tombs several days, to allow him to settle his private business. Wm. M. Evarts, it is reported, has been added to his counsel, and he will apply for a stay of proceedings.

LABOR MATTERS.

Several striking masons drove away a number of non-Society men from work on a building in Brooklyn to-day. The employing plasterers of Brooklyn voted not to accede to the demand of the workmen for four dollars a day to be guaranteed during the winter.

CLOSE OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

The Superintendent of the Produce Exchange received a telegram from the Canal Collector at Utica, stating that the canal navigation has closed at that place, and five hundred canal boats are frozen up in the vicinity.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamships Firsia from Hamburg, Olympia and Victoria from Glasgow.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

An infernal machine, filled with powder and balls and lucifer matches, was sent to comptroller Green by mail to-day. The outside was covered over with glazed paper, and the edges around were covered with postage stamps. On tearing off the paper, it was seen the box opened like a drawer. This, together with the fact that the address on the box was made up of letters cut out of a newspaper, or some printed document, created suspicion. A hole was cut cautiously in the top, and the contents were then discovered. In the back part of the drawer were arranged rows of matches, over which was a strip of sandpaper, against which the matches would rub in drawing out the slide.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The North German Fleet Threaten to Bombard Cartagena.

Serious Position of the Spanish Question.

Grant's Ultimatum to Castelar.

American Legation Prepared to Leave Madrid.

Sickles Thinks War Inevitable

Castelar Tractable--The People Opposed to Concessions.

Government Unable to Enforce Its Order in Cuba.

England.

BARON COLERIDGE

LONDON, November 26,—Sir John Duke Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, is to be raised to the peerage. He will become Baron Coleridge.

THE NORTH GERMAN FLEET THREATEN CARTAGENA.

LONDON, November 26.—A dispatch from Madrid says the North German squadron were on Tuesday last formed in line of battle before Cartagena, to enforce the submission of the insurgents for the restoration of 15,000 bezirs, which had been extorted from German subjects in the city. Upon notice that a refusal would be followed by a bombardment, the insurgents paid the money.

Spain.

THE VIRGINIUS BUTCHERY JUSTIFIED.

MADRID, November 26.—The *Iparldan* newspaper justifies the execution of the Virginius captives, and cites as a precedent for the action of the Spanish authorities the circular issued by the United States Government during the civil war, declaring Confederate privateers pirates.

Germany.

LEDOCHOWSKI ORDERED TO RESIGN—THE POPE EXHORTS HIM TO STAND FIRM.

BERLIN, November 26.—Archbishop Ledochowski has been ordered to resign within a week from notice. He has received a letter from the Pope exhorting him to firmness.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 26.—The steamships California and Spain, from New York, have arrived out.

France.

BAZNE'S TRIAL—ROUHER'S TESTIMONY.

PARIS, November 26.—In the trial of Marshal Bazaine, to-day, M. Rouher testified in relation to the negotiations of the Empress Eugenie in an endeavor to save the Rhine army, and to avoid the session of territory.

GRANT'S ULTIMATUM TO CASTELAR.

[Herald Cable Special.]

PARIS, November 26th.—The following dispatch has just arrived in cypher from the *Herald* correspondent in Madrid:

MADRID, November 26th.—The situation is grave. On the 19th, Gen. Sickles, by order of President Grant, delivered a formal ultimatum to President Castelar, demanding prompt and vigorous reparation for the insult to the flag, the restoration of the Virginius, the release of the surviving prisoners, indemnity to the families of the murdered, and the punishment of the murderers, and also a guarantee against further outrages in Cuba. The demand was couched in a kind, sympathetic tone, but no alternative was given. Gen. Sickles was also instructed to say that if Castelar did not comply with the demand in a week, he would ask his passports and leave Madrid with the legation. The time expires to-day, and no answer has yet been received. Everything at the legation is packed up and ready for immediate departure. Sickles has no hope that the ultimatum will be complied with, and telegraphed to Paris yesterday to have all his official correspondence that might be there kept for a few day. Gen. Sickles, in conversation, says that he does not see how war can be avoided, as Castelar can give no assurance that the order will be obeyed in Cuba. Public feeling is also opposed to concessions. Unless Castelar responds this evening, Gen. Sickles leaves immediately. All the American ships in the Mediterranean have been ordered to Key West. In the event of Gen. Sickles leaving, the British Minister will probably protect the archives and the American residents. President Castelar is personally anxious to accept the British Minister's good offices to effect a compromise, but there is no hope to-night.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., November 26, 1873.—J. C. Furst and J. C. C. Whaley, Chairmen of the Republican and DemocraticCounty Committees in Clinton County, have agreed to take joint action to enforce the constitution. Meetings will be held at Lock Haven, Renovo, Logansville, and Wayne, to be addressed by members of the Convention of both parties.

Ohio.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE THERMAN.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Chas. Therman, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, has resigned, to take effect on the first of December, and Martin Welker, formerly member of Congress, has been appointed.

New Jersey.

GRANGERS AMONG THE SANDHILLS.

CAMDEN, N. J., November 26.—A State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been organized here.

Kentucky;

COLORED MEN MOVING.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—A convention of colored men of Kentucky met at Frankfort, yesterday, and appointed delegates to the National convention of their color, which assembles at Washington, December 9th. Many resolutions of an independent character were passed, among them one asserting their right to an equal division of the offices with the white portion of the Republican party, and if not granted they would act with any party in future which would best secure their recognition. They also assert their right to sit as jurymen.

Georgia.

CONVENTION OF GRANGERS.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 26.—A Convention of Grangers here to-day adopted resolutions urging the refunding of the cotton tax to legitimate claimants, and the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western canal.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Big List of Indictments—Sudden Death.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., November 26, 1873.—The Grand Jury at its last sessions, which adjourned to-day, found fifty-two indictments. John Wolford, murder in the first degree; John L. Hart, forgery; Samuel Hale, burglary, besides shooting with intent to kill, shooting with intent to wound and horse stealing; thirty-six for selling liquor:

George Lee, an esteemed citizen of Morgan, fell dead while feeding his cattle yesterday.

Three notorious brigands, confined in a Turkish prison, recently bribed the wardens by the sum of $600 each to help them out of prison. Within three days after their escape the brigands were re-captured, and they now demand that the bribes with which they corrupted the wardens shall be returned to them.

SECOND EDITION.

CUBA.

Activity at Norfolk Navy Yard.

LITTLE PHIL. TO COMMAND IN THE FIELD.

Fortress Monroe Strengthened.

WORK AT NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 26—Norfolk navy yard presents a scene of bustle and activity not surpassed since the war. In case of hostilities it will be an important station being the nearest navy yard of any consequence to the West India Islands. Preparations are being made for any emergency, and vessels loaded with coal, ship timber, &c., are daily arriving. The work on the Galena, a new sloop of war, is being pushed forward rapidly. It is understood that the force of workmen will be largely increased.

FORTRESS MONROE BEING PUT IN TRIM.

Careful inspection of the fort has been made, and the weak points are being strengthened. The Ripraps and Fort Wool can be put in a state of defence in ten days. These and a judicious distribution of torpedoes will protect the harbor. The present force in the machine shop at the fortress are busy altering and improving fifteen inch gun carriages for the southern coast works.

LITTLE PHIL. TO THE FRONT.

CHICAGO, November 26.—Lieut. General Sheridan left for Washington last night by ten o'clock train. It is understood he goes in obedience to an official summons to confer in regard to military affairs. In case of war with Spain, General Sheridan would have the chief command in the field.

SPAIN WEAKENING.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A Washington special says that the Government at Madrid declares that it is willing and resolved to restore the Virginius, and yield the other claims of the United States, its only request now being that the fact shall be first established that the Virginius was entitled to the protection of the American flag.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPANISH COLONIAL MINISTER.

HAVANA, Novemper 26.—A communication from the Spanish colonial minister to the political governor of the island, under date of the 24th inst., is published to-day in the official *Gazette*. It is in substance as follows:

The Government of the Republic resolved to secure faithful observance of treaty agreements contracted between Spain and foreign nations, desiring to avoid all grounds for demands from citizens of such nations, and moved by the same reasons which impelled the council of ministers to direct to the predecessor of your Excellency then in command of the island, thier telegram of the fifteenth of September last, has decided that you should order immediate and strict compliance with the instructions of the ministry under my charge, and should place the estates of foreign citizens, acquired through the action of the gubernatorial administration, in such position that those having rights therein may enter into possession. By order or wish of government I communicate this to your Excellency, that it may take effect as decreed; which, by order of his Excellency, is inserted in the *Gaceta* for general information.

RECRUITING FOR MARINE CORPS—ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Orders have been given to recruit the marine corps up to the full standard provided by law. It is rumored in naval circles that Admiral Porter will command the West India squadron, but there is no official knowledge of this matter.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—As it is not customary for governments to publicly make known by competent authority the progress of negotiations, it can therefore be said that the statements regarding an alleged agreement between Spain and the United States are, to say the least, premature. It is also known that our government has protested to that of Spain against the seizure of the Virginius while flying the American flag, and the summary execution of a number of persons captured, notwithstanding the efforts of our Vice Consul to secure a delay, in order that our Goverment might be heard before judgment should be pronounced. The conduct of the Spanish man-of-war and that of the authorities at Santiago, Cuba, who contrary not only to international law, but against the humanity which should always exist among civilized and friendly nations. The stay of further executions at Santiago de Cuba by order of Castelar's government has made the case in a condition for settlement. This government has already shown to the Spanish government, or assumed, that the Virginius, having United States register, and carrying the United States flag, was *prima facie* an American vessel, at least this character attached to her at the time of her seizure, and hence the United States, in the absence of proof that the owner of the ship resided in some foreign port, were bound to protect the flag she carried. The Spanish government has been afforded an opportunity to make proper explanations on these points, and to justify the conduct of those acting under its authority.

The nationality of the vessel settled, its remaining points will be comparatively easy of solution, and these include the nationality of the captives. If it should be determined that the Virginius was an American vessel in the sense that shielded her from capture, her surrender would follow as a matter of course, and the firing of a salute to our flag would not be a severe draft on the Spanish pride. A demand for the surrender of the surviving passengers and crew, and for suitable indemnity for the benefit of the families of those slain at Santiago de Cuba, would depend on contingencies, and on the facts of the entire question. If such demand were made, it could not certainly include the families of those of a nationality other than our own. Spain has before now delivered captured American vessels to their owners, through the intervention of the United States government, after long delays, the contests always being as to the lawfulness of their transactions. Our government has for many years been engaged in procuring the release, from time to time, of American citizens unjustly imprisoned or deprived of their property in the island of Cuba. While insisting upon respect to the United States flag and the right to navigate the great highways of nations without the exercise of search or other molestation, and repeated cases indemnity has been claimed for the families of those cruelly and unjustifiaput to death, a case of this kind being those of Speakman and Wyndham, several years ago, were executed at Santiago de Cuba. While it can be repeated that the Spanish Cabinet still manifests a disposition to do whatever their honor will permit, and while the United States ask nothing more than what the facts in the present controversy may justify, there is yet no such condition of affairs as will authorize the statement that a conclusion has been reached placing beyond doubt the surrender of the Virginius. Whatever agreement Admiral Polo may have made with Secretary Fish will depend for satisfaction on the Spanish cabinet, who, as expressed by several gentlemen in high public position, will well consider the effect of their action, with a painful appreciation of the political and pecuniary embarrassments with which they have to deal at home, irrespective of the condition of affairs in Cuba.

BEECHER---TILTON.

The Old Sore Reopened—Plymouth Church Charged with Laxity of Discipline.

NEW YORK, November 26.—In regard to the expulsion, some time ago, of Theodore Tilton from Plymouth Church, a meeting of the congregation was held this evening for the purpose of considering a communication which had been received from a committee of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. The communication in question, though couched in general terms, was evidently intended to refer to expulsion on the 31st of October of Theodore Tilton from membership of Plymouth church. The meeting was crowded to excess, only members of the congregation and representatives of the press being admitted. Mr. A. Raymond was chosen president. Rev. R. M. Halliday, clerk of the church, stated the purpose of the meeting, and submitted the communication from the church of the pilgrims, charging lax discipline in Mr. Beecher's church. He urged the appointment of a conference committee between the two churches. Mr. McHay proposed as the simplest solution of the matter, that Plymouth Church should accede to the request for a committee of conference. Mr. Lilbert opposed the last amendment a preamble and resolutions, to the effect that the communication charging Plymouth Church with proscription action ought not to receive any consideration whatever, and that the latter church, being an independent organization, declined to take notice of any protest from the Clinton Avenue or any other church. These resolutions were passed, and the Clerk of the church was authorized to send a copy to the committee of the Church of the Pilgrims. Mr. Beecher made some remarks, in which, without referring directly to Mr. Tilton, he deprecated the idea of such strict church discipline by which a member can be expelled without grave reasons. Tilton's name was not mentioned during the entire proceedings.

Two Male Fools and one Sensible Woman.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., November 26.—Two young men, named Rogers and Garwood, rivals for the hand of a young lady named Annie Templeton, fought a duel on Sunday last in the Northeastern portion of this county. At the first fire Rogers received a severe wound in the right arm, the ball entering above the wrist and coming out near the elbow. Garwood escaped unhurt, his antagonist's ball passing through the skirt of his coat. Rogers will lose his arm. The young lady now declares she will have nothing to do with either of them.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Illinois Credit Mobilier Business.

CHICAGO, November 26.—Judge Tipton, of the McKean county Circuit Court, rendered a decision yesterday, in the case brought against the Directors of the Gilmore, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, charging them with gross mismanagement of company affairs, and praying for the appointment of a Receiver. It appears from the evidence as summed up by the Judge, that the actual cost of constructing and equipping the road was about one million and a half, while the Morgan Improvement Company received for rendering this service about four millions. The Morgan Improvement Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania, May 6, 1870, and so far as the evidence in this case declares, it was organized for the sole purpose of constructing this road. It had a capital of a half million, divided into ten shares of fifty thousand dollars each. Fourteen days after its incorporation it entered into a contract with the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. The Directors and President of the road, who had been principally concerned in selling the contract to the Improvement Company, are shown to have been let into its enormous profits for merely nominal considerations. It is also charged against the railroad officials that they made a contract for the road with the Barclay Coal Company, of which they owned a three-quarters interest; that they made unlawful lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Company, and that in other respects they were guilty of breach of trust.

The modern doctrine and theory of Illinois law is that railroads are public highways, created by the sovereign powers of the State, and that the corporation is authorized through its board of directors to construct, equip and operate the same as long as such directory shall remain true to the trust conferred upon them by the law, that they are so far a public corporation; that at the time of the construction of this road and at the adoption of the present Constitution of Illinois, my property could, by vote of the county, town or city, not only be converted into the capital stock of a Railroad Company against my will, but by a like vote I could be compelled to donate my property to the capital stock of a Railroad Company, and that the corporation is a trust fund in the hands of the Board of Directors. Townships that have become parties to this proceeding did not donate their bonds voted to the company, but on the contrary they subscribed to its capital stock, for which they issued their bonds dollar for dollar, and no reason is shown by this proof why the capital stock of this railroad company is not worth par value of the cost.

The road did not cost to exceed one and one half million of dollars, and the road has paid running expenses and interest on two millions since its completion. The bonds voted along the line and a loan of one million upon the road which it had a right to issue, would have constructed and equipped the road, the stock which it has a right to issue, would have constructed and equipped the road, the stock which it has a right to issue, would have constructed and equipped the road, the stock which it has

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873.

No paper will be issued from the COMMERCIAL office to-morrow.

The latest mail advices from Europe predict a continuance of the demand for our grain crops, so that there is no danger that the market will be overdone.

CHARLESTON, we see, is very anxious about her forts, and desirous of having them put in good order against the Spanish, in case of war. If they had taken better care of them, in 1861, they would now be much more serviceable.

THE Chicago *Times* is honest. It admits TWEED to be "a Democratic party product," and confesses that "the same political putridity that produced TWEED, will continue to produce TWEEDS so long as it retains any productive power at all." This is truth in its most epigrammic form.

Sober-minded people are beginning to realize how fortunate it is, that in a crisis like this Cuban matter, we have a steady hand at the governmental helm. The frettings and fumings of the sensational journals have in no sense reflected public opinion with reference to the deliberation and calmness which characterize the policy of the Administration.

THERE are some indications that attempts will be made to secure additional revenue by the reimposition of the tax on tea and coffee. The restoration of this tax would increase the revenue about $18,000,000; and it is urged in favor of the plan, that coffee is higher to-day than it was when placed upon the free list; a result, it is claimed, which is due to the enhanced export duty levied by the Brazilian authorities.

THE shrinkage in our imports of all kinds this year has been very remarkable, and has been mainly in dry goods and iron rails, which we could either do without or else could as well manufacture at home. The most enthusiastic advocate of American labor could ask no better progress in this direction than the present financial year will show. The trade independence which we have gained will far outbalance, in the long run, the disasters of the late panic.

THERE will be several contests for seats in the lower branch of Congress, this winter. There are contestants from the First, Second and Fourth Districts of Louisiana, as well as for the seat to which a Representative at large from that State is entitled; also for two of the three places, for each of which there are two claimants, from the S ate of West Virginia. In the latter case the contest is based upon the question whether the August or October election in West Virginia last year was legal.

THE result of the late elections in Ohio and other States had at first a reviving effect upon the Democracy, and a Convention was called to meet at Indianapolis January 8, 1874, for the purpose of reorganizing the party. It would seem, however, that subsequent reflection and inquiry have convinced the Democratic leaders that there following is in reality no larger than at the last election. At least the proposed Convention has virtually been abandoned, and if there is any meeting it will be simply an informal conference. This decision has been announced by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

GOVERNOR OSBORN'S appointment of Judge CROSIER as a United States Senator to fill the CALDWELL vacancy, leaves room for much doubt that it was the result of a series of intrigues in his own behalf. The appointee will occupy the place only until January 11, 1874, unless he should be elected by the Legislature for the full term, which is not likely to be the case. Governor OSBORN, too, who, it is well known, is an aspirant for election to the Senate by the Kansas Legislature, will, if the present tone of the Kansas press is to be taken as an indication, be likely to find that his selfish ambition has overshot the mark.

AS WAS naturally to have been expected, the Democratic Legislature of Ohio proposes to reapportion, or in other words to gerrymander the State for Congressmen, on the pretext that the present districts "are neither compact in form, contiguous in territory, nor do they have all the requisite population." This statement is, of course, a mere unfounded invention designed to prepare the way for the fraudulent jugglery which is to follow. If, however, the contemplated trickery shall have the effect of arousing the Republicans of that State from the culpable apathy and inertia into which they appear to have fallen, the matter will not be without its compensatory features.

"THE general impression," according to the Springfield *Republican*, "now is that the salary bill is not going to be repealed. Of course," adds that paper, "propositions will be brought forward, and perhaps speeches made for buncombe; but talking about doing isn't doing it." Nevertheless we expect it will be done. Congress meets with echoes of admonition and warning concerning this very matter reverberating from every part of the country to the other; and it is quite safe to predict that any member who shall withstand the repeal of the bill in question, will himself be repealed and repudiated by his constituents at the very next election.

REVERDY JOHNSON has given an opinion that the Virginius was an American vessel, that the Tornado had no right to capture her, and that the Cuban Spaniards in putting their prisoners to death was an act of war. This is the same REVERDY JOHNSON who, two months ago, at the beginning of the panic, advised the President to loan the $44,000,000 reserve of the Treasury to the stock-brokers of New York, although he admitted such an act would be illegal. He is always ready with legal opinions, and manufactures them to order, to suit the current tone of the market. The value of such opinions, generally, depends upon what they cost. This particular opinion was probably as cheap as it is worthless.

THE New York money market is gradually beginning to recover its wonted activity, and the banks to return to their normal condition. The Clearing House last Saturday resumed the publication of its weekly averages. A comparison of the statement with that of September 13, shows that at the end of the panic proper the loans were $36,469,000 lower than the week preceding it, while the legal tenders have been reduced $39,350,000, and the legal tenders, $5,818,000. The loans are $28,000,000 lower than they were a year ago, at which period also they had been seriously reduced by temporary panic. The banks are now within a mere fraction of the lawful requirements as to reserve.

TO-DAY AND ITS CONCERN.

Whatever undeniable evils just now press painfully upon the American people, and however dark and full of care the prospects of many of them undeniably are, the nation still has abundant grounds upon which to exercise the thankful spirit appropriate to the day. It is still a favored nation; favored in geographical relations, in economical conditions, in freedom of thought and action, and in the unlimited opportunities enjoyed by its members. Disastrous changes may await us, but we are to-day not directly concerned with the future, and need not try to "forestall our date of grief." For the present, at least, the American in humble circumstances, whatever his immediate troubles, must be both ill-informed and insensible who fails to find himself fortunate in being a citizen of the Great Republic. Upon the whole, nowhere else in the Christian world has the common man his life so entirely in his own hands, nowhere else has he so open and fair a field in which to expand his energies and achieve a prosperous and worthy career.

It has been said of the American people that they "are the most common-schooled and the least cultivated nation in the world." If the meaning is that few Americans attain a degree of culture equal to the highest European standard, the superlative is no doubt justly employed. To the true philanthropist, however, the compensation afforded in the diffusion of culture among the many must seem not only sufficient but perfectly in harmony with the character of American institutions. On the passage of the last reform bill in England extending the right of suffrage; Mr. Lowe who had opposed the measure, at once declared himself in favor of popular education. "We must now educate our masters," he said. Possibly the great tory statesman had still to learn that free institutions are in themselves a powerful means of education, an extensive popular university in which gradually and effectually the people are trained in self-respect, in respect for the rights of one another and in the duties of citizenship. Thus the elementary education received in the common school is the foundation of a culture which is continued through life in the exercise of the functions which free government assigns to those who live under it,—duties which raise the citizen in his own estimation and render him loyal to the political system of which he realizes the beneficences. Thus among us the immigrant, of whatever nationality, enters upon a course of political culture and experience which soon establishes his fidelity to the new country whatever may have been his prejudices, or however strong the bonds which connect him with his old home.

Doubtless amidst the exercises and festivities of Thanksgiving day, many thoughts will be given to the subject of our imbroglio with Spain, and to the possible influence of the difficulty in the development of American policy. Happily, signs hardly to be mistaken indicate a peaceful settlement of the case as probable. An Englishman of distinction who, a few years ago, traveled extensively among us, has recorded the opinion that Americans are preeminently a reasonable people. They splendidly exemplified the trait by their conduct during the progress of the negotiations which ended in the great arbitration at Geneva. And in this Cuban trouble they have a not less conspicuous opportunity to demonstrate their sense, forbearance and moderation. Arbitration has been already suggested as a mode of settling the difficulty. How the suggestion is regarded in high quarters we do not know but we are confident that its adoption by the powers concerned and its successful application to the case, would exhibit a brilliant triumph of principle and the modern spirit over passions and old traditions. Such a result would besides be in some sort an American triumph, however the arbitrator might decide, as the policy of arbitration is peculiarly an American policy. As such it has been sneered at and scoffed at by European statesmen and publicists who, still more or less impregnated with feudal ideas of social and international relations, are unable to grasp the entire republican theory of both. Conceding that arbitration may answer well enough in certain cases, they repudiate the notion that it could be employed with the effect of preventing war when the passions of two nations are deeply enlisted in dispute. Their skepticism is not surprising but most natural. Practically familiar only with monarchical or oligarchical governments, in which one or a few men rule, while the people are kept in order with bayonets and are appealed to merely to excite their passions and make them sanction what their masters have resolved to do, they can of course put small faith in popular discretion and self-control. Familiar also with the truth—patent in history—that kings and oligarchs, in going to war with each other, are usually influenced by motives quite different from the pretexts which are put forward as the ostensible reasons for their procedure, they easily perceive the futility of the attempt to refer such quarrels to arbitration. The bare suggestion would be absurd. Arbitration to be valid and useful must revolve on candor and good faith; it must be a genuine appeal to reason and the dictates of humanity, in view of all the conditions and circumstances of the matter in controversy. Naturally among politicians with whom MACCHIAVELLI still carries weight, arbitration must seem a mere phantasm, no better than a "chimera buzzing in vacuo." It is noteworthy that in Great Britain where, even under royal rule civil liberty has dwelt for centuries, the doctrine of arbitration is treated almost uniformly with respect, calling forth little if any of the contempt it receives from continental writers. In England for a hundred years the sentiment has been growing that

> "Wars a game, which, were their subjects wise,
> Kings would not play at."

Our present complications with Spain present precisely such a case as was needed to illustrate the efficiency of the pacific method of adjusting even a passionate controversy, the reasons which dissuade from war being many and forcible on both sides. These reasons we need not specify. Of one of them—the effect of war in destroying or making impossible a Liberal government in Spain some writers for the press speak with wholly unworthy disdain. They even sneer at Mr. SUMNER for his gentle remonstrance or reminder on the subject. Spanish republicanism is likely enough a poor and unpromissing affair, but its qualities are not forgotten by those who acknowledge and urge its claims upon American citizens. If ignorance or prejudice has any place in the matter, it is not on the side of Mr. SUMNER and those who like him profess sympathy for Spanish Liberals in their trials and call for tenderness towards them. Those rather are to be deemed ignorant or prejudiced who, unmindful of old Spanish history and blind to the many high qualities of Spanish character, foolishly assume that at present all Spaniards are alike, and stupidly inquire: Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? People who have somewhat studied Spain, know that it contains multitudes of generous and truly able men and feel well assured that there are thousands of Spaniards, Liberals in politics and religion, fully capable of appreciating and acknowledging any magnanimity we as a nation may be willing to exercise towards their Government

Of one thing we may be sure that a moderate, magnanimous and at the same time reasonable policy will best harmonize with the interests and spirit of our republican nonmilitary government.

JOSH SHERMAN ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

We are indebted to the Philadelphia *Ledger* for the following condensation of Senator John Sherman's views on the financial situation:

"Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee in the U. S. Senate, has been ventilating his notions on the subject of the currency, and by reason of his position, what he says is closely criticised. He favors a law which which will authorize a convertible five per cent. United States bond, with the right in the Government to an alternative redemption either in coin or bonds. This bond, he thinks, should mark the progress to specie payments by providing for a provisional redemption, and should be in itself so intrinsically valuable that it would be generally at par with gold. Such a value would not be maintained by the rates of 3.65. Mr. Sherman believes that if as long ago as 1868, when the subject was first proposed, Congress had authorized United States notes to be received for five per cent. bonds at par, we should have long since been at specie payments. The notes, when received, could be paid out again to meet current expenses and for the purchase of bonds. In this way, when our five per cent. bonds were worth par in gold we should be at a specie standard. Our increasing credit, he contends, would have brought currency to a par with gold, exactly as it has brought all forms of bonds to par, and even above par, in gold. Whether the currency would be contracted would depend entirely upon the amount of currency necessary to conduct the business of the country. Mr. S. considers that the restoration of the currency to a specie standard is the most important subject for Congressional legislation, that the price of gold indicates that such legislation would now be both timely and practicable, that legal tender notes have never been so nearly at par as now, and that it is essential to the business prosperity of the country, and due to our national honor, that we place our currency upon the solid basis of the world's money, and redeem our national obligations. That as to the cost of what we buy abroad is added the depreciation of our currency, we should seek to rid ourselves of the folly of paying in gold and receiving in currency, that currency can never be made flexible until specie resumption becomes possible, since the suspension of specie payments suspends all redemptions of paper money; so long as United States notes are irredeemable national bank notes must be irredeemable, and that national banks have now no object to secure the return of their notes, and both the United States and the national banks have the advantage of a forced loan from the people, without interest, and without the burden of redemption. In connection with his plan Mr. Sherman proposes no contraction of the currency. Indeed, he would declare that the amount of the legal tender circulation should never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. He would make it lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the so-called forty-four million legal tender reserve, but would leave it unissued except as necessities might require. On the subject of the "forty-four millions reserve," Mr. Sherman still maintains the opinion that the right to reissue does not exist with the Secretary. They have been withdrawn and cancelled, and cannot consequently be reissued. The above includes the substance of what Sherman is reported to have said, and in it all there is nothing that favors an expansion of the currency. He says doubtless a great many people desire inflation, and suppose it would benefit them, but he did not think they new what would be good for them, and that if this feeling should secure the passage of a bill for inflation by the House of Representatives, such a bill would be promptly killed in the Senate."

This is very good, so far as it goes. It needs one other feature, and that is a provision that *all* U. S. bonds shall be redeemable in greenbacks, when presented, with premium and interest added. If this cannot be done within the limit of $400,000,000, then increase the limit. If all bonds were convertible into greenbacks, at pleasure, and all greenbacks likewise convertible into 5 per cent. bonds, we should have a currency as flexible as any one could desire.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

There are many seemingly strong reasons in favor of Mr. CRESWELL'S plan of turning the post offices of the country into savings banks for the people; but they are reasons which, followed out to their inevitable conclusion would throw the whole business of banking into the hands of the government. If the superior solvency and liability of the government be the impelling motive, there is no good reason why the government should not also receive current deposits from busines men, insure lives and properly, issue annuities, pay interest on money, deposited on call, and generally carry on the business of banking in all its various details and ramifications. If it would be a convenience as well as security to people with small surplus means for the government to take on its shoulders the work of the savings banks, it would be equally a convenience and security to the business men of the country to have the government for their banker.

The serious objection to the whole plan is that, while strong governments, such as the monarchies of Europe, may safely enter upon the task of taking out of the people's hands the management of their own business and managing it for them as a father for his children, it is no part of the true province of a republican form of government, which recognizes the right of the people to manage their own affairs.

It was one of the sententious proverbs of a philosopher of the past that power is always stealing from the many to the few. Our government is already strong enough and with powers enough. To load it with more strength and power is to weaken ourselves, and pave the way for an eventual surrender to the government of all popular rights and privileges. If the Post Office is intrusted with the savings of the nation, it may as well be also intrusted with the monopoly of carrying telegraphic messages, and as railroads are indispensable to the prompt carrying of the mails, the management of all the railroads of the country might as well be given to it likewise. The government in this way, would soon drift into the task of doing every thing for the people, instead of leaving the people to attend to their own work.

We are not of those who favor an increase in the powers of government. The savings banks of the country are abundantly capable of taking care of the money intrusted to them, and the State governments are sufficiently capable of looking after and regulating them. The Postmaster General has enough to do to look after the mails, and attend to their prompt transmission and delivery. It would be cruel to load him down with the additional duties of Cashier of a great National savings bank. Let him attend faithfully to what he now has to do, and the country will excuse him from the added task of looking after its savings. The admonition to the shoemaker to stick to his last is not very far from the advice we would tender to the Postmaster General. Not to put too fine a point upon it let him mind his own business. It is abundantly sufficient for any one man to do; and when the people get into the notion of tossing all their work off upon the shoulders of the national government, it will be time enough for Mr. CRESWELL to be looking towards assuming the custody of the savings of the thrifty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ripe strawberries, grown in the open air, are the luxury in October.

The true way to have a happy Thanksgiving is to see that some poor family has one.

All over the country meetings are being held to devise means by which to help the poor.

The policy of "shells before an investigation" has played out. The people refuse to become excited.

Our Kansas exchanges bring sad accounts of the ravages of prairie fires in various portions of that State.

California papers report that Wells, Fargo & Co. have imported bloodhounds to use in hunting stage robbers.

For the first time since the war fashionable ladies now wear *colored* kid gloves, one of the results of the panic.

Sitka, the capital of Alaska, is in trouble. It has a public debt of $150, and only seventy-five cents in the public fund.

Six comets have been discovered by the astronomers since April 8, and it has not been a particularly good year for comets, either.

The roar of the rural Democratic press for a Democratic paper in Indianapolis rises in the land like the dying wail of the expiring whangdoodle.

We notice as one of the signs of the times that a great many people are advertising their diamond pins and diamond rings for sale in the papers.

After all the turmoil in Mexico over the Pacific railroad concessions, it is reported that both the American contesting interests have been defeated.

A New York paper says that Boss Tweed has a good deal of magnetism. Perhaps that's the reason why the city during his reign was so highly "charged."

War stock is on the decline. Old uniforms are at a discount. Flint-locks no longer command a premium. The fever is declining. Patience is good for patients.

The constitutionality of the Maryland State tax on national bank shares is on trial at Baltimore, the Merchants' and Farmer's National Bank being defendant.

During the season of Congress, Washington uses about one million feet of gas per day. During the summer about four hundred thousand feet. No sarcasm is intended.

While it is, to say the least, uncertain what the next Congress will do, it is reasonably certain that it will not undertake any scheme for enriching itself at the public expense.

The New York associated banks gained nearly five millions in legal tenders last week, and money promises to be steadily more plenty than is seen in the last week's increase.

Mexico is now moving forward with precision in the paths of peace, having adopted progressive amendments to her Constitution and retired from the revolutionary business.

The mills and manufacturing establishments in the Eastern section of the country are resuming work on full time, and the hearts of thousands of operatives are gladdened thereby.

It is calculated on pretty good data that the diminution in railway construction alone will be sufficient to throw 150,000 men out of employment in the United States during the year.

Speaking of the late printers strike in this city, the Toledo *Blade* observes: "We have heard of one person taking snuff and another sneezing, but the Pittsburgh printers can beat that."

There is said to be available land in California to support ten millions of people; and there seems to be no land in the world which is so fruitful. The grain fields are among the marvels of the world.

Mrs. Livermore is propounding to the country people of Massachusetts the conundrum, "What shall we do with our daughters?" No doubt they will marry them to Cubans as ever they can.

Some of the Canadian papers, notably *The Toronto Globe* and *Hamilton Spectator*, are becoming very audacious and un-British in their comments on affairs and institutions in the mother country.

The ten per ance cause must be at a low ebb in the mood as Professor Proctor shows that there is no water in that useful institution. How do the Lunatics wash? and how are they off for soap?

A very rich and fragrant combination has been discovered in a mine in Virginia, which, according to the local journals, contains "mica, silver and asafœtida," with some indications of petroleum-oil gas."

It is alleged, as an indication of the present factious value of coal in England, that the various companies in that country are realizing dividends which repres nt an average profit of 40 per cent on the capital invested.

The New Hampshire farmers propose to have a mass convention at Manchester on the 9d of December, for a general consultation and free discussion of matters pertaining to their position and the means of improving it.

Ten thousand worn-out horses and mules are annually consumed for food in the city of Paris. In the year 1861, less than 1,000 supplied the horse meat market. The appetite for this dainty food seems to grow by what it feeds on.

The time is probably far distant when Spain will be sufficiently educated and free from superstition to admit of a republic in anything more than name. Property and life must become sacred to a country before it can maintain self-government.

The Governor of Wyoming winds up his Thanksgiving proclamation in this style: "Give thanks unto the Lord, for His Mercy endureth forever. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great of the Territory to be affixed," &c.

The Assistant Commissioner of Patents, in a careful paper, compiled from official sources, makes the extraordinary assertion that "from three-quarters to seven-eighths of our enormous manufacturing capital is based upon patents, either directly or indirectly."

A San Francisco physician lately took out a man' elbow joint by cutting the bone off some two inches above and below the union of the two parts. He then induced a new bone to form with a perfect joint, which is now a strong and flexible as that of the other arm. This is a wonderful achievement.

Governor Powers, of Mississippi, says in his Thanksgiving proclamation: "While in other States factories are closed, workshops are silent and thousands of people are forced to face the cheerless prospect of the coming winter without employment, for which the means of support, within our borders comparative prosperity prevails."

A remarkable charge of black-mailing is made against a Spanish official, who is not named. It is alleged that he has been in the habit of representing to wealthy Cuban refugees, resident in Philadelphia, that their estates were about to be confiscated, and of extorting large sums of money on pretense of preventing that consummation. Seventy-five thousand dollars is the sum mentioned as the aggregate proceeds of these operations.

POLITICAL.

In response to the New York World's claim, "We have not only triumphed in New York, but have carried Virginia, carried Wisconsin, carried Texas," etc., the Chicago Times asks, "Who are 'we' that have achieved so many wonderful things, and what do 'we' want? Are 'we' Jonn Morrissey, prize fighter, who want stake-money? Or are 'we' R. M. T. Hunter, who want $100,000,000 from the public Treasury for our lost niggers?"

Judge Hoke, of Louisville, Ky., recently appointed two colored patrolmen for duty in the outlying districts of that city upon merit alone. Six others were presented for the places. This, says the Louisville *Commercial*, is "a hopeful indication that prejudices are dying out." Here is an opportunity for the people of "Corkscrew X Roads" to hold an indignation meeting, and pass the usual resolutions, if Nasby can keep the party sober long enough to attend to business.

The official returns of the late election in Wisconsin show that the whole number of votes cast for Governor was 45,668 less than in 1865, and 48,615 less than in 1872. The Democratic candidate, Taylor, fell short of the vote cast for Greeley last year only 3,675 votes, while Washburn, the Republican candidate, fell short of Grant's vote 38,773. Taylor's majority is 25,431. These figures show that in Wisconsin, as in Ohio, the Democrats succeeded not by reason of their own strength, but through the sullenness, inaction and absenteeism of Republicans.

How Fortunes Are Made.

Most of the wealthy men of this country have made their fortunes from very small beginnings. Vanderbilt, A. T. Stewart, David Drew, Astor, and Stephen Girard were all very poor men in early life, and only by gradual accumulation of hard earned dollars, were they enabled to embark in enterprises which made them millionaires. Such men as Jay Cooke, Jay Gould, and Jim. Fisk had patrons to assist them on the first round of Fortune's ladder, to the top of which they rapidly climbed by the aid of shrewdness and audacity. There are yet other men who, without means of their own, or the favor of friends or patrons, have acquired rapid fortunes. Among the latter is Joan Duff of Memphis, who drew the first prize in the first Grand Gift Concert ever the Public Library; and the Club, at Columbus Indiana, which drew the first prize at the second concert, and Mr. Keith of Kingston Massachusetts, who drew the $100,00 in the last concert on the 8th of July. For the next concert there are 12,000 cash prizes, and among them are those of $250,000, $100,000, $50,000, $25,000. Now the lucky men who are to draw these grand prizes may be poor as Job's Turkey to-day, yet within the next three weeks they will realize how fortunes are made, and that too without capital or the assistance of patrons.

LINCOLN AND SEWARD.

An Important Contribution to History.

The *Galaxy* for December contains the third paper by ex-Secretary of the Navy Welles, in reply to the funeral oration delivered by Charles Francis Adams on Seward, in which the orator eulogized Seward by detracting from the just fame of Abraham Lincoln. This paper is even more valuable historically than its predecessors, and this not entirely because of the completeness of its reply to and criticism of Mr. Adams' oration, as because of the hitherto unknown facts it reveals touching the relations between President Grant and General McClellan, Gen. Halleck, Admirals Dupont and Farragut, and others.

So far as Mr. Seward is concerned, Mr. Welles ascribes to his influence the decision of the Government to institute a blockade of the Southern coast, instead of closing the Southern ports by an embargo. This, however, he ascribes to Mr. Seward's lack of courage, which feared to take a bold step, lest England might be offended. It was, in fact, under threats, as Mr. Welles shows by documentary proof, that Mr. Seward advised the President in this matter. The proclamation of a blockade led directly to the recognition of the rebels as belligerents. But, after the fall of Richmond, and three days before the assassination of President Lincoln, Mr. Seward had so far overcome his fear of England that a proclamation of embargo was actually issued. This in pursuance of the act of Congress of July, 1861, under which such a proclamation might have been issued in the beginning, instead of at the close of the war, if Mr. Seward had possessed the courage to agree with the majority of the Cabinet, and insist upon the rights of the country.

Mr. Welles shows that, in the Trent affair, Mr. Seward was, at first, extremely gratified over the capture of Mason and Slidell; but, when the British lion began to growl, he made haste to change his position. The President, wiser than Seward, "had doubts, and misgivings, and regrets." Secretary Blair openly denounced the capture as a mistake, and advised the immediate release of the prisoners.

After the retreat of McClellan from the Peninsula, and the defeat of Pope, President Lincoln himself restored McClellan to command. Mr. Seward had no voice, and no opinion in the matter. He was absent from Washington—Mr. Welles says he was doubtless purposely absent—at the time the rest of the Cabinet were debating the conduct of McClellan. The President's order was issued without consultation with the Cabinet. It took Halleck and Stanton, and the rest, by surprise. The President told them the act was his own; and he would be responsible to the country for it. The President showed how shrewd he was in his judgment of men in this conversation. He declared that McClellan knew the ground; was the best organizer in the army; his family was to organize and defend; he was worth nothing for a forward movement; "he had the slows;" but he had the confidence of the army; he was never ready for battle, and probably never would be; as an active, fighting general, he was a failure; but, for this particular service of remitting a broken army, for defence, he was the best man then at hand. Mr Welles, in one place, quotes Mr. Lincoln's exact words: "I must have McClellan to reorganize the army, and bring it out of chaos. There has been a design, a purpose in breaking up Pope, without regard to consequences to the country, that is atrocious. It is shocking to see and know this; but there is a reason as present. McClellan has the army with him." As to Halleck, the President thought him a wise military scholar, but a man who had no pass of his own, and who proposed to do nothing in itself. As to Du Pont, the President said of him: "He, as well as McClellan, hesitates—has the slows. McClellan always wanted more regiments; Du Pont is ever lastingly asking for more gunboats, more iron-clads. He will do nothing with any. He has intelligence and system, and will maintain a good blockade. Tom (Welles) did well in sele ting him for that command; but he will never take Sumter or get to Charleston. He is no Farragut, though unquestionably a good routine officer, who obeys orders and, in a general way, carries out his instructions."

As to the Proclamation of Emancipation, Mr. Seward not only had nothing to do with it, but he was surprised and afraid when the President presented it. When asked by the President for an opinion, he replied timidly that the consequences of such an act were so momentous that he was not prepared to advise on the subject without further reflection. He took time to reflect; but he never reflected sufficiently to screw his courage up to the giving of any opinion, one way or the other, about it.

Of course, the paper of Mr. Welles is minute, particular, and supported by references to persons and dates. No adequate idea of its force, or its historic interest and value, can be given by stating briefly two or three of its points. It will, like the previous papers on the subject, be eagerly sought and read by all who are interested in politics and the secret history of the men and times to which it relates. It has been said that Mr. Welles is something of a partisan in these papers. There is evidence of partisan feeling in the heat and bitterness of some of his remarks. But his statements are not partisan, controversial, for they are the testimony of living witness as to facts, who appeals to other living witnesses, and who fortifies every assertion by reference to documents, with which he was and is in a position to be familiar, and whose testimony cannot be controverted. In fact, Mr. Welles, whom we all used to laugh at as the sleepy old mariner—was one of those dreadful creatures who keep diaries. Really he never slept: but always kept one eye open and one ear bent to hear; and if he looked somnolent by day, is was because he sat up nights to jot down in that portentous diary of his everything he had heard or seen. He kept copies of all the papers in his own Department, and also of all the other Departments which he could lay hands upon. When he retired from Washington, a special vessel from the navy carried to Connecticut for him a mass of papers making a pretty large part of her cargo. In short, like Butler, if anybody ever made a mistake, or said or did anything doubtful, Mr. Welles has got the documents to prove it. Henry Clay once asked why he did not reply to an attack made upon him by the elder Adams. To the feline's reply Clay, "he's got down, in that infernal diary of his, everything that any of us ever said or did; beside, he never was known to be mistaken as to a fact. I tell you he isn't a safe man to quarrel with." Inasmuch as Mr. Adams has not ventured to make any reply to Mr. Welles, or to defend himself in any wa, or to promise any of his friends that he will ever undertake a reply, it is probable that he regards Welles very much as Clay regarded John Quincy Adams.

It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Welles, even if not spurred on by any reply, will continue these historic papers. They are the most interesting and valuable contribution to our political and biographical literature which has appeared in a long time.—Mr Welles at last in revealing the hidden things whereof he knows; and his papers are all the more valuable because he does not hesitate to deliver his testimony, let it hit whomsoever it may.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

How Trade May be Revived in Dull Times

The cause of the hard times is to rably well understood. It is in a word reckless speculation; the effort to make money without earning it, to make a great deal of it within a short time outside of legitimate business and through wild schemes of chance. The result of such effort was the unprecedented expansion of credit; payments could not be met, and then came the crash. That is the story of our panic in a nut-shell. The effect we all see and feel. And yet ours is a country of wealth and work; our recuperative energies are remarkable; we have engrafted on very severe panics before, and have triumphed over them. Notwithstanding a great many moneyed institutions, capitalists and prominent business houses have failed, the great mass of business men and property owners are sound and solvent to-day. Take your great city, with all its ills for example. They are all right; their produce has brought and is still commanding good prices. They are comparatively free from debt, and have more surplus money than ever before. The crushing of panic-mongers and the effect of hard times have made them in common with others who have surplus means very timid about making investments and purchases. And this is the that vast amounts of money are held by individuals —"locked up" as the saying is—which in ordinary times would have free circulation.

The question is asked, how can this surplus, this locked-up money, be drawn out? There is one way to go it, at least, in a measure, and with respect to purchases. It is to present inducements and inducements for expenditure. It is to show very clearly that one may get the worth of his money, or more than the worth of his money, by buying at this time. It is, in a word, to offer good bargains, and by methods that will convince the average, cautious mind, that the offer is made in good faith. It is not a mere trick of trade, a sham and a delusion, but an honest proposition that will be carried out to the letter.

During the panic of 1857, many reliable dealers in this city as elsewhere, made known to the public by persistent and detailed advertising of the fact, that they were prepared to sell at rates corresponding with the hard times and in accordance with the shrinkage of values. Scores of others, large and small tradesmen of all kinds, imitated their example. The effect was to induce trade, to call out money from hidden places, and to relieve the hard times. Many who had thus taken the means to draw customers then declared that they had, on the whole, thereby secured an unusually large trade, larger in fact than they would have enjoyed in ordinary times without the special effort of advertising.

And here is the lesson. It must be shown to the public very clearly that it is for their interest to make purchases now, so availing themselves of very much cheapener prices for goods they are in need of. There should be no misrepresentation: the facts only should be advertised; when a customer ignores the stock should be on hand ready for exhibition and sale just as promised.

There is money in the country, enough of it,—quite as much money as ever before,—and it needs only to be put into active circulation to lift the panic and inspire at least a moderate degree of confidence. We have pointed out one efficient method of drawing it out. Reckless and exaggerated advertising should be avoided, advertising in newspapers of limited circulation is not wise. But careful, judicious and persistent publicity of advertisements, with frequent changes, in a journal that is largely circulated and universally read, is surely an enterprise, the expenditure for which never fails to bring large returns, returns much greater than any other investment that can be made to increase trade and insure business success.

Pernicious Purgatives.

The brilliant discoveries of half a century ago that the weak and ailing could be bled, blistered, and salivated into a condition of health and vigor is happily exploded; but violent and prolonged purgation is still, to some extent, in vogue. We have imposters who are daring enough to offer to the world, as tonics and restoratives, the most destructive cathartics, unmodified by a single ameliorating, soothing, or restorative element. Compare the operation of one of these terrible nostrums with that of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which are combined the three great curative elements—a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. The former completely paralyzes the vital forces, so that nature can make no resistance to disease; the latter sustains the strength of the patient, while it restores the suspended functions of the secretory organs and relieves the bowels without violence or pain. It is simply a choice between restoration and prostration.

An Iowa girl of nineteen summers, has, with her own hand, during the past season, raised 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 head of cabbage, 100 bushels onions, and calculates on netting $300. Some impecunious and lazy Eastern young man please take notice. Before a fierce mustache during his life, will probably "go West" and marry this amazing heroine.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

Panic Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING

Thursday, November 13th

THIS SALE FOR

CASH ONLY!

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantteens, Irish and French Poplins,

Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz,

Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

GIFT CONCERT.

REMEMBER

The Third of December,

Those who propose investing (and who does not?) in Tickets for the

Fourth Grand Gift Concert!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

Which com off in Louisville on the 3d of December next, have no time to loose.

ONLY 60,000 TICKETS

Have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

Amounting to

$1,500,000,

Will be distributed as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45 000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Whole Tickets, $50; Coupons (Tenths), $5; Eleven Tickets for $500.

For tickets or information address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library Kentucky,

7th Louisville, Ky.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King.

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 22 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,

E. E. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary

BARGAINS.

WM. SEMPLE,

Beginning Monday, November 24, '73.

AT 70c,

WATERPROOFS, at 70c, Superior Goods, cheap at $1.

AT 18 3-4c,

BLACK ALPACAS and ALPACA POPLINS, about one-half former prices.

AT 25c,

BLACK and COLORED POPLINS and ALPACAS, prices that will astonish buyers.

AT 10 and 12 1-2c,

New and desirable DRESS GOODS, also about one-half former prices.

AT $1 60,

Cheney Bro.'s best BLACK AMERICAN SILKS, an indubitably low price.

AT $3 00,

All wool FELT SUITS, choice colors and trimmed.

AT $1 00, $1 12 1-2 and $1 25,

FELT SKIRTS, a bargain indeed.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

CARD.

*The reduction

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
TREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
ra B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
ner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

For Financial Article, See Fourth Page.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 26, 1873.

REMARKS.—The markets continue to move along wly presenting nothing of special importance, as eneral thing, dealers are confining their pu- ases to lots merely sufficient to meet their current nts. This, however, has been the situation for ne time as our readers are fully aware. The ather continues rather mild, our rivers are at flood ght the coal run will be a small one as their s y little on hand waiting shipment. PRODUCE— e market contains an abundant supply, and cash rs can purchase at a low figure. The market ntains an ample supply of game and ier luxuries too numerous to mention, ces were quite reasonable. In another t of this paper will be found a care- ly made out list of prices. FLOUR.—We have thing new to note in regard to this icle, the demand was fair at prices t have ruled for some time past, ders manifest no indication to make concessions, BACON.—The demand is improving. Smoked meats re been marked down to a low figure.

The following are the receipts of the leading ar- les for the last twenty-four hours :

ur, bbls	414	Apples, bbls	248
eese, lbs	155	Corn, sks	638
eat, sks	880	Barley, sks	270
e, sks	256	Oats, sks	971
tter, pkgs	96	Bacon, pcs	1,250
rn Pieces	25	Potatoes, bush	225

The following are the receipts of the leading ar- les of produce received during the past two weeks;

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
ur, bbls	7,316	7,130	14,446
ples, bbls	2,135	1,448	3,583
eat, bus	2,708	2,686	5,794
rn, sks	6,726	2,469	9,195
eal, sks	3,395	4,320	7,715
ley, sks	1,843	1,684	3,526
e, sks	1,543	476	2,019
ts, sks	24,808	5,007	29,815
ter, pkg	195	177	372
on, pieces	10,710	11,350	22,060
on, tierces	284	289	293

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted; from store, in a jobbing way, the usual advance is charged:

APPLES.—There has been a large falling off in e pts during the week, as can be perceived by erence to our table. The market was firmer at advance; we quote as follows: Fair to medium, ood 50@ prime to choice lots of sound winter at $3 50@4 00 per bbl.

BEANS.—The demand was limited, and so was the nsactions holders would like to realize. The ask- r rates are: Kods Ash, common, 3¾a4; Refined, Nitrate, 6c; Hotsals, 5c; Pearl, 10c; Arsenic, 6a 7c; Black Lead, 9c.

BORAX.—Refined, 25 @ lb.

BRUSHES.—The market was steady, with a fair de- nd. The card prices are as follows: X, $8 @ 1 XX, $9; India and Hog, $10@30; Bass' English an, kindergkins of 72 gall., $22 75@24; bois, 44 gals, 25@44 bbls, 66 gals, $30@33; Bass' English ale, 50 @ 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale in cases of 3 z. bottles, $3 @ doz; Robt. Younger's sparkling ale per doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by S. & n'ke, $3 per doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger a $3 @ doz; Caswells, Hazard & Co's ginger a 75 per doz.

BUTTER.—The supply was fully up with the mand the current rates are 60@70 per gallon.

BUTTER.—In again arriving pretty freely. The es so far has undergone no change although the adecy is to lower figures. The present rates are mmon to fair 10@12c 13c medium to good. 15@22 c lb.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet with sal s red and l topped 5¾@6¾c fair to good grees; 7¾@8¾c. Hurl cable per lb.

BEANS.—The supply was fully up with the demand, ices are with no change. We note sales in regu- way $2 25@3 65.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The demand being limited, es were of a similar description with prices rang- from 4¾@4¾c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Market steady; sales r doz ¼ cans, $1.50; ½ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; cans, $ @ per dozen.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have nothing new to port in regard to this article since the reduction prices. Sales have been more liberal. The card es are hams, extra, 12 13½c; shoulders, 9c; ecti n 8½c; breakfast bacon 11¾c; dried beef, S. C., 9c; beef tongues $1 50 per dozen; prime sides 9½c; ort rib 9c; clear 9¾. MESS PORK—$15 00 per bbl; n sausage 10c. LARD—Refined, tierces, 9c; half reels 9¼c; buckets 10c; 3 lb cans 11c; 5 lb cans 11¾c; in three lb pails 12¾c; in six pails 12¾c per lb.

CARBON OIL—We have to report a dull market thout any change in prices offered at the works O. B. on cars 15¾@15¾c per gallon.

CHEESE is in good demand with a fair stock to erate on. The card rates are Young America 15c; timeg 14c; New York Goshen 15¾a16c; Ohio dairy ¾a15c; factory, September make 15a15½c; etter 16a18c.

CIDER in good supply with sales $6@9 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The current rates are $10 to $13 00 r bbl; $5 00 to $6 00 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Dealers report sales at $7 50 1 00 per case of four dozen cans from store.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note in ices. The supply is fully equal to all demands. e rolling quotations is $30 per ton for unsifted eal; in a small way from store bolted meal com- ands $1 @ per 100 lbs.

CANNED GOODS.—Moderately active, but prices are wer. Tomatoes are lower now that they have ed at any time these past two years, as we have ted, while Winslow's Corn is still holding its wn, as it is a monopoly, has no competition of any nsequence. Tomatoes are being sold in a job- ng way at $2.25, and $2.30 per dozen for 3 lb TICKLES.—Medium, bulk, $10; medium half bbls, 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8 00; pints, plain mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, 50; half gallons, plain, $ 75; gallons, plain, $5 50; exagon gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, ints, $4 50; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 00; nglish mixed pickles, pints, $3 00; English mixed ckles, quarts, $6 00; English cauliflower, pints, 00; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 00; English ealli, pints, $3 50; English picalli, quarts, $6 00; nglish white onions, pints, $4 50; English white ions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75 nglish gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mofussil, ckles, pints, $4 50.

Crackers—The demand has improved. Dealers pear well pleased with the situation. Prices for e following grades remain firm but unchanged. e quote: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 9½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar ackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c @ 8c.

Cement—We have nothing new to report in re- rd to this article. Prices were as follows: Beeson's hoenix @ $2 @ 2 50; Louisville @ $2 @ 2 50; Rosendale 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; nd plaster, $3 00@3 50.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is not large, while the pply is more than ample. Dried apples 7@8c @ lb; dried peaches 11@13c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh ones are scarce. Holders are asking @30c per dozen.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: extra No. 1 mess mackerel, $25; No. 1 mess mackerel, $23; extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $18; No. 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel, $19; No. 1 ay mackerel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackerel, $11; o. 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No. 3 mackerel, $11; o 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to c; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 @8 50; rge Georges codfish, $7 50 @ 8 00; medium Georges odfish, $6 50 @ 7 00; red herring, scale 600 @ 700; o 1 50 @ box.

FEATHERS.—There is little or nothing doing and n be quoted at 75@80c @ lb; No 2 C, 40@75c as to uantity and quality.

FLOUR.—The market was steady with a fair con- mptive demand. The current rates are

Superfine	$3 25@3 50
Extra red wheat	4 75@5 00
Extra No. 2 spring	5 00@5 25
Extra Kentucky white wheat	5 25
Good Ohio red wheat	5 00@5 75
Extra Iowa Spring wheats	6 50@7 75
Extra Minnesota Spring wheats	7 00@7 25
Choice Double	7 50@8 75
Choice Single	6 50@7 75
Fancy	8 00@8 50

GAME.—The following rates can be relied upon: enison—Whole deer, 10@12c per lb; long saddles, @20c; hams 18c per lb.

Quails, $2 25 per dozen.

Pheasants, $4 00 per dozen.

Rabbits, $2 00 per dozen.

Squirrels, $ 50 per dozen.

Wild Turkeys, 18@20c.

GRAIN.—There has been a large falling off in the ceipts of grain of all kinds. The result is a ner market with a tendency to advance. Wheat ntinues scarce. The asking rates are: Red Win- r fair to prime $1 40@1 45; amber, $1 50; white 55.

OATS.—The market was very firm at a slight ad- nce. Sales—inferred at 40c per bushel.

CORN.—Shelled is quoted in Elevator at 51@53c; ew car 52@52½; old 60@62c.

RYE.—The market was quiet hear although there s been a material advance in the rest. The nom- al rates are 80c.

BARLEY.—The market was so unsettled that cor- ect quotations were difficult to ascertain.

CHEESE BITES.—Dealers report an improved feeling ntest advices from the East favors an early dvance. Coffee was more active. Sugars were rm but unchanged. New crop of New Orleans ugar and Molasses is daily expected.

SUGAR.—Choice Rio, 9¾@10c; good to prime 9¼@ 9½c; fair, 8¾@9c. Roasted one lb packages, 30c; oaf, 29½c.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½c; Crushed, Powered and Granulated, 11¾c; Standard A, 10½c; B, 10½c; Ex. C, 10c.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, 50@$1 10 @ lb; gunpowder, ood to fine, 50@$1 10 @ lb; Japan, ordinary to fine, 0@$1 @ lb; Oolong, 45@85c @ lb; fancy, $1 00 @ lb; Souchong, 25@55c @ lb.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 70a72c; Prime, 6a67c.

SYRUPS.—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 0c; Amber, 60a65c; lower grades, 35a50c, as to uality.

RICE.—Choice Carolina, 8½c; Patna, 8¼c; Rangon, 7¾a8c.

HONEY.—Is selling at 32@35c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 2 and 3, 6c @ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾ @ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c @ lb; stearine, 14c @ lb; mould, 9@13½c @ lb.

HAY.—The market contains an abundant supply of ne various kinds. Baled sold from wharf and depot t $18@22 per ton.

HOMINY.—The market has undergone no change; e are reported sales at $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

ONIONS.—Are in good supply with sales in a regular ay at 60a65@ per bbl.

POTATOES.—The receipts for some time past have een very light; holders were firm in their views; e note sales—Peachblows, by the car load, 95a 00; mixed, 70a80c; Baltimore sweets, $4 00a4 50 er bbl.

MINCE MEATS.—The demand continues light but e have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11 11¾c @ lb by the ¼ bbl and 12c @ lb in the tub.

MILL FEED.—We have no change to note in prices. ne car lot shorts to-day sold at $16 00 @ ton. We note: Middlings, $22@26 @ ton; from store $1 25 @ 1 50 @ 100 lbs; oats and corn chops, $1 25@1 40 @ 00 lbs; bran, $14@16 @ ton.

NUTS.—We can quote hickory nuts $1 25@1 50 @ ushel; black walnuts are dull at $1 75@2 00 @ bu; enuts firm at 100@120 @ lb; chestnuts $4 00@4 25 @ ushel.

EGGS.—are dull with an increased sale at 24¢@30 er lb.

SALT.—The market was steady. The rates by the arload are $2 05; in a jobbing way $2 85 per bbl.

SAPOLIO.—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, he hand sapolio meeting with good sale every here. By the case of six dozen we can quote it @ 00, and for the hand sapolio, $5 00 @ case.

SOAP.—Country soap is in good supply, and dealers re holding it at 5@6c @ lb.

TALLOW.—Market very quiet at 6¼@6½c @ lb.

VINEGAR.—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 5@30 @ gallon; white wine, 36c @ gallon and barge for packages.

SEEDS.—The market was devoid of animation. Flax seed was held at $1 58@1 60. There was no emand for Timothy or clover.

WHISKY.—A shade higher, with sales of Highwines t 86@97c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 27, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have nothing new to note. The il market, to use a common expression, is very much demoralized. Prices are nominally unchanged. Buyers are not disposed to take hold. Below will be found all the information we could ascertain.

CRUDE.

There were plenty of sellers in this market at 2½ per gallon), buyers, however, did not put in an appearance. The following sales were made:

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Union Pipe	87½c
1,000 " "	88 c
1,000 " United "	17½c
1,000 " "	75 c

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market continues dull, buyers being indifferent about taking hold. We quote nominally at 10¾ @11c.

PHILADELPHIA.—S. W.—13¾c; December, 13@ 13¼c.

NEW YORK.—The market continues quiet. Spot 13¾@13¾c; January 14¾c; March 14c.

OIL BARRELS.

Duff; Sales of city at $1 75; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, November 26.—day Market to-day was weaker closing at 95 cents for spot. S les: 3,3 0 bbls upper road, spot..... 95
1,500 bbls upper road spot..... 97½
1,00 bbls O l C ty spot..... 95
500 bbls Oil City spot..... 90
2,000 bbls Parker's Landing, Union pipe..... 87½c
1,000 bbls Union..... 88c
1,000 bbls Union..... 89¾c
2,000 bbl Union..... 75c
1,000 bbls United..... 77½c
PARKER'S LANDING, November 26.—Market quiet at 75@80c; not much doing.

TITUSVILLE, November 26.—The market remains fine and still weakening; 60@67c delivered at wells.

TITUSVILLE, November 26.—Market quiet, but steady 95@97½c. Very little doing.

OIL CITY, November 26.—Market unchanged; very little doing, at $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, November 25.—The *Herald* says: The market was weak and drooping. Upper road opened at $1 02, and closed at 95c; Oil City quoted at 95c; Parker's weaker; Union offered at 85a87½; United 77½c. Sale :

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 02¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 00
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	97½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	95
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	95
2,000 bbls Parker's Union pipe	87¾
1,000 bbls Parker's Union pipe	85
1,000 bbls Parker's United pipe	77½
2,000 bbls Parker's United pipe	76

NEW YORK, November 25.—Closing sales. Market week with a moderate inquiry. Crude in bulk, 1-660 bbls, sold at 5; 2,000 marked 5¾, refined 19 ¾@8¾; sales 5,000 March 14; 2,000 high test January 14¾c; cases quiet at 18¾@20c. Philadelphia delivery very quiet; refined 13¾a13¾c, November.

OIL CITY, November 25.—Market quiet at $1 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 26.—Market quiet at 90c

TITUSVILLE, November 26.—Nothing doing; spot 92¾a93c.

PARKER, November 26.—Market quiet at 82¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—Market quiet; S. W. 73¾c; crude 8¾c; cases 18¾c; sales none; futures, December, 13a13¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	1,095
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	545
H McKelvey	Star	549
B S Duncan	Sunbeam O W	239
Fisher Bros	Sunbeam O W	324
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	473
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	616
H and B	Penn O W	155
Fisher Bros	Keystone O W	11
B S Duncan	Hutchinson O W	72
N W Stevenson	Fairview O W	1,176
Prest & F	A B Mills	80
W Stevens	Empire O W	170
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	1,183
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	411
H McKelvey	Cushma O W	1,104
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	782
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	467
B S Duncan	American O W	239
B S Duncan	American O W	464
Fisher Bros	Boggs, Loomis & Co	160
Total		10,665

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R, W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 26, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Braun & Wagner	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	548
L Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	56
Warden & Oxnard	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	675
P W Weihenberger	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	316
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	416
Empire Refining Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	100
H S A Stewart	John P Logan, Phila	156
Central Refining Co	John P Logan, Phila	273
Central Refining Co	Carson & Culin, Phila	59
Fred Mason	Snyder & C, Mount Joy	59
Central Refining Co	Chas Pratt, New York	292
Total		2,624

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

Cattle Hogs Sheep Horses Mules
No.hd. No.hd. No.hd. No.hd.

Sunday,	Nov. 23d	1580	4000	225	15
Monday,	" 24th	1265	3500	15	
Tuesday,	" 25th	1380	2500	360	
Wednesday,	" 26th	Th noon nothing on Yard Masters book			
Total		4045	9125	5125	30

SHIPMENTS.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Horses. Mules.
No.hd. No.hd. No.hd. No.hd. No.hd.

Monday,	Nov. 24th	1880	4200	400	30
Tuesday,	" 25th	1265	3125	1005	30
Wednesday,	" 26th	Th noon nothing reported.			
Total		3145	7325	1405	60

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle so far have been fair both of through and way stock. As to the quality, the things cattle is usually the case, are good and the same though an exception is the case with cattle intended for sale at the place. The market yesterday, as before noted was inactive, only a few cattle seeing to country buyers. To-day the attendance of regular and transient dealers is good, and though the transients are purchasing some higher stock for country use, the regulars are not taking hold, and decline to purchase unless sellers make a concession of 25c. This they refuse to do, and at this writing the stock is selling. Following are about the figures current:

Extra 1,400 lbsteers, fine and smooth	$	5 75
" 1,300 " " "		5 25 to 5 50
Prime 1,200 " " "		4 75 to 5 00
Fair 1,100 " " "		4 25 to 4 50
" 1,000 " " "		3 75 to 4 00
Common "		3 00 to 3 50

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continued fair. The market rules active. The weather is more favorable for trade, and with a better demand prices rule 10c higher than yesterday. On Monday and Tuesday nothing was quoted over the low grade of prime hogs sell readily at $4 50. Market closes firm at about the following figures.

Extra Philadelphia $4 50; prime Philadelphia $4 30 to $4 40; prime yorkers $4 15 to $ 25; common $4 00.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep are light. The quality may be said to be good Prices compared with last week have not yet undergone very little change. Following are about the figures current:

Extra, 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 25; extra 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 00; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $4 75; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $4 25 to $4 50.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 27, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acids.				*Magne cal*	
Acet c	lb	16	@	20	
Citric	lb	1 65	@	1 80	
Oxalic	lb	22	@	25	
Sulphuric	lb		@	3¾	
Tartaric	lb	80	@	85	
Alcohol, gall		1 90	@	2 10	
Alum	lb		@	5	
Cape	lb		@	20	
Arsenic	lb		@	5	
Am Carb	lb	25	@	25	
Balsam	lb	65	@	70	
Annotta	lb	65	@	90	
Arrow Roots					
Soda	lb	4¾	@	5¾	
Bals Copa	lb	1 00	@	1 10	
Bay Rum, gal		3 25	@	3 50	
Barks.					
Cassia	lb	28	@	40	
Cinch Red	lb	1 30	@	1 40	
" Pale	lb	80	@	85	
Cassia Buds	lb		@	55	
Blank Lead.					
Am Carbon	lb	5	@	8	
Eag Lead	lb	11	@	12	
German	lb	9	@	10	
Red Lead	lb	11	@	12	
Blue Vit	lb	14	@	15	
Brimstone	lb	4½	@	5	
Brims roll	lb	4½	@	5¾	
" Flor Sul	lb		@	8	
Calomel A	lb	1 70	@	1 80	
Camphor	lb		@	60	
Cam pref	lb	70	@	75	
Cantharides	lb	1 75	@	2 00	
Chalk Gum	lb		@	20	
Chloroform	lb	1 50	@	1 60	
Cloves	lb		@	30	
Cochineal	lb	70	@	80	
Copperas	lb	2	@	3	
Copperas Bl	lb	6	@	8	
Cream Tar	lb	40	@	45	
Cubebs	lb	18	@	20	
Dragons Bl	lb	40	@	50	
Emery	lb	7	@	10	
Emery Nos	lb	10	@	12	
Ex Brit spts	lb	40	@	44	
Epsom Salts	lb	3½	@	4	
Ether Sul	lb	70	@	75	
Fenugreek	lb	10	@	12	
Flake White	lb	18	@	20	
Gelatine	lb	1 00	@	1 10	
Glue	lb	18	@	20	
Glycerine	lb	30	@	35	
Hops	lb	60	@	65	
Indigo	lb	1 15	@	1 30	
Iodine	lb	4 25	@	4 50	
Iodide	lb		@	5 50	
Lupulin	lb		@	60	
Madder	lb	17	@	19	
Magne cal	lb	80	@	1 00	
Manna S P	lb		@	60	
Mercury sul	lb	5 70	@	6 00	
Nutm No 1	lb		@	1 00	
Oils					
Bergamot	lb	6 25	@	6 50	
Castor	lb		@	2 25	
Cinnamon	lb		@	2 75	
Cloves	lb		@	2 00	
Cod liver gal		2 00	@	2 50	
Lemon	lb		@	5 50	
Linseed boiled	gal	97	@	1 00	
Neats F gall		1 00	@	1 50	
Olive	lb	2 00	@	2 50	
Orange	lb	6 25	@	6 50	
Origan	lb	70	@	1 20	
Peppermt	lb	1 00	@	1 50	
Rosemary	lb	1 00	@	1 50	
Sassafras	lb	1 00	@	1 50	
Sperm	gall	2 10	@	2 30	
Tanners	gall	90	@	95	
Whale	gal	85	@	90	
Wintergr	lb	2 75	@	3 00	
Opium	lb	9	@	9 25	
Pl Paris	bbl	4 00	@	4 50	
Rochelle					
Salts					
Bichrom	lb		@	25	
Chlorate	lb	45	@	50	
Iodide	lb	5 75	@	6 00	
Nitre	lb	15	@	18	
Quin sulp	oz	2 65	@	2 75	
Rochelle	lb	35	@	40	
Soda					
Bi Carb	lb	7¾	@	8	
Soap Cast	lb	12½	@	15	
Cast wh	lb	18	@	20	
Sugar Lead	lb	20	@	22	
Turp spg gall		53	@	56	
Varnish					
Copal	gall	1 50	@	2 00	
Japan	gall	85	@	1 20	
Damar	gall	1 60	@	1 80	
Ven Red	lb	2½	@	4	

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 27, 1873.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	95@	1 00
Finer rectified	$1 00@	1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Meching's "M,"		
5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy	6 00@	9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@	1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@	5 50
R. R. Brandy	1 50@	1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50@	1 75
Port Wine	1 50@	1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"	2 00@	2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"	1 50@	1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 25@	2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	1 50@	2 00
Rum, "New England"	1 75@	2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"	3 00@	3 50

	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	95	97

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 27, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	32@36c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	37@40c	Oak harness, country	33@35c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, @ doz	$44@50
Oak, slaughter	38@42c	Bridle, best, @ doz	$48@55
Hemlock	28@30c	Hand leather, @ lb	44@46c
Red sole B A mid	30@32c	Waxed calf	80@$1 20
Red sole B A heavy	30@32c	Wax upper	60@$1 15
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax'd upper, @ ft	30@32c
Slote skirting	42@44c	No 1 pat skins	80@$1 20
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	dom	$6 75@$7 25
Black bridle, @ doz	$8@$9 50		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	5 @6	Green salt calf	15 @16 c
Green butchers'	5 @6 c	Slaughter do	10 @12 c
Green Asbury	5 @6 c	Dry flint hides	20 @22 c
Green salt kip	10 @12 c	Dry salted do	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Fure Labrador Cod		Bank Oil	45@50c
Seal	75@80c	Tallow	6@6½c
Straits, best	60@65c		

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 27, 1873.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	11½c
Pure dry brands from	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9¾@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Viville Montagne Co's French zinc	12 c
Best Paris, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3¼@ 5 c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 27, 1873.

Following are the ruling jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	55@ 60	American Coil $	54@ 57
Flounders	60@ 68	Scotch Snuff	65@ 68
Tens	55@ 57	Copenh'n Snuff	58@ 60
Navy	55@ 56	Cut and Dry smoking	55@ 56
Louisville Navy	55@ 56	$18 50 @ case.	
Virginia Navy	48@ 50	Fine Cuts 65@90c @ lb.	
Atlantic Cable	55@ 56		

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108¾.

NEW YORK November 26, 1873.

The report from Washington that the Spanish question would be settled by the restitution of the steamer Virginius, in connection with an increase of $1,000,000 in legal tender circulation, caused a very buoyant market, on the Stock Exchange during the afternoon, and a decline in the gold premium.

MONEY.

Money 7 per cent. to gold interest.

STERLING

Firm at 107¾@107¾ for sixty days and 108¾ for sight. Customs receipts $268,000.

GOLD

Closed at 108¾, after selling at 109¼. Loans were at 3, 6, 7, 7 gold per annum, and 1-16@3-64 till Friday for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $258,000. Clearings, $87,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS BONDS.

Government Bonds stronger and higher with large purchasers.

U. S. coupons, 1881	15	5-20's, '68	9
5-20's, '62	9	New 5's	10¼
5-20's, '64	10¾	10-40's	8
5-20's, '65, new	14¾	Currency 6's	10
5-20's, '67	14		

STATE BONDS.

Quiet and nominally unchanged, as follows:

Bankers Bills	7¾	Virginia, new	40
Missouri	87¾	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	72¾	North Carolina, old	14
Tennessee, new	72	North Carolina, new	22

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened quiet, but after the first board were active, with the business well distributed. The tone of the market was strong, and prices advanced from ¼ to 4 per cent, the highest quotations being current at the close. In the general list the advance ranged from 2 to 4 per cent. The greatest advance was in Panama, Rock Island, Wabash, St. Paul, Cleveland, and North-west preferred. The new Wabash directors have settled matters with the old board. To-morrow, Thanksgiving, will be observed as a Gold holiday in financial and commercial circles.

STOCK SALES.

The stock sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 183,000 shares, of which 26,300 were Western Union, 11,700 Union Pacific, 6,300 Wabash, 5,100 Ohio, 20,000 New York Central, 15,700 St. Paul, 15,500 Lake Shore, 8,200 Rock Island, 7,200 Northwest, 4,500 C. C. & I. C. and 8,300 Pacific Mail.

STOCKS.

Canton	50	Do preferred	82
W. U. Tel. Co	60¾	St. Paul	35
Quicksilver	20	Do preferred	58¾
Adams Express	83	Fort Wayne	88¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	63¾	Chicago & Alton	92¾
American Express	58¾	Do preferred	95
U. S. Express	58¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	69¾
N. Y. Central	91¾	Burlington & Quincy	91¾
Pacific Mail	31¾	Lake Shore	72
Erie	45	Wabash	47¾
Erie preferred	68	Do preferred	72
Harlem	114	Panama	40
Harlem preferred	113	Illinois Central	97
Michigan Central	78	Union Pacific	22¾
Pittsburgh	80	Central Pacific	91¾
Rock Island	93¾	Union	19
N. J. Central	93¾	Hartford & Erie	17¾
P. F. W. & C	79	Delaware & Lack	93
Terra Haute	6		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO November 26, 1873.

FLOUR.—Demand good at full prices.

WHEAT.—Demand active and prices advanced, but unsettled; No. 1 Spring $1 11; No. 2 $1 08, cash, $1 04¾; seller December; $1 05¾ seller February; No. 3 $1 02¾; rejected 96@97c.

CORN.—Demand fair and prices advanced, closing a cent below the best prices or options; No. 2 mixed 43¾c cash; 43¾c December; 44c seller January.

RYE.—Dull and nominal; No. 1 67c.

OATS.—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 23¾c; spot or seller December; 33¾@34c seller January.

BARLEY.—Demand fair and market firm at $1 38@1 34 for fall No. 2; 95c for No. 3.

PROVISIONS.—Dull; Pork sold at $12 37½@12 50; Cash; $13 January, $13 50; February. Lard sold at $7 22@7 50, cash; $7¾@8 February. Bulkmeats steady, and in good demand; shoulders 5¾c; long clear 6¾c higher; sales of long and short clear at 6¾c packed; short rib middles 6¾. Green meats higher. DRESSED HOGS.—$4 10 bid, $4 50 asked.

WHISKY.—Steady and in moderate demand at 89¾c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, November 26.—Wheat unchanged; white Canada $1 [illegible]. Corn firm at 63c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 26.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn better; high mixed 60c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firmer

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, Nov. 26.

Ewing, J. L., Erwin's Station, Pa.....3
Hanlon, R., Sharon, Pa.....3
Koch, J. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.....2
Manes, Emma, Wheaton, Ill.....3
E. G. NEGLEY, President.

Dwelling Destroyed.

About five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a dwelling house occupied by Phillip Worst, located in Collin's Park. The engines were called out, but the house was inaccessible, and the interior of the building was entirely destroyed. The fire was caused, it is said, by an attempt to kindle a fire in the kitchen stove with petroleum oil.

Thanksgiving Service at St. Peters.

Interesting Thanksgiving day Services, with communion, will be held in the above church, with a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, by the Rev. Dr. Spalding. The music will be antiphonal. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the poor of the city. All are cordially invited to attend. Service will commence at half past ten.

The Thirty-seventh Ward.

The Republicans of the Thirty-seventh ward, or that part of Wilkins township recently annexed to the city, are requested to meet in the public school house in Wilkinsburg, on Saturday afternoon next, at four o'clock, to nominate candidates for common council and ward offices. The balloting will take place between the hours of four and six o'clock.

Bread for the Poor.

Bethel Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen will to-day distribute five hundred loaves of bread to the poor. The distribution will take place at nine o'clock, A. M. at the grocery store of Mr. J. W. Craig corner of Fifth avenue and Van Braam street. Those of our readers who know worthy persons needing relief should direct their attention to this. The A. O. U. W. deserve credit for this substantial charity.

Thirty-Seventh Ward.

Jacob Reese Esq. chairman of the Republican county Executive Committee has, in obedience to request of citizens, made the following additions to the Vigilance committee of the new ward, the Thirty-seventh, of this city, to act under the county organization. Dr. John Sample, H. G. Saures, J. G. McFarland, William Anderson, Henry Swift, H. B. Stotler, W. H. Devore, Joel Greist, Conrad Fix, Samuel Creelman Jr., J. B. McFarland, William Fisher.

Death of an Estimable Woman.

Mrs. Elizabeth Natcher, an old and highly respectable lady residing on the South Side, died yesterday at the advanced age of eighty years. The deceased enjoyed most excellent health until about four months ago, when she had her arm broken by a fall, while in a state of somnambulism. She recovered soon after and was as well as usual until a few days since, when she was taken ill and expired in a brief time. In accordance with the wish of the deceased, the body will be taken to Carlisle for interment.

The County Finances.

It is gratifying to learn, through the County Controller, that notwithstanding the fact that $155,000 of the county funds were in the Nation Trust Company's bank when it suspended, there is still money enough to meet all the ordinary demands upon the county treasury, until such times as the taxes of 1874 begin to come in. So far as the amounts "locked up" is concerned, the county officials feel perfectly easy concerning it, as, in addition to the liability of the bank, security was given outside the bank in the sum of $200,000.

Found Dead.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown colored man found dead in a hay rack in the stable of Mr. Coltart, at Oakland. The deceased was found lying in the hay mow on Tuesday, and as he appeared to be ill he was given some whiskey and coffee. He wandered off shortly afterwards and nothing was seen of him until evening, when he was found dead, as stated. He appeared terribly emaciated, and was evidently suffering from consumption. There was nothing on his person which would lead to his identification. The jury returned a verdict of death from exposure and disease.

Allegheny School Schedule.

The committee of the Board of School Controllers of Alleghany city have prepared a schedule of studies for a full seven years course of instruction. A new feature is presented in the introduction of what the Committee term "Conversation Lessons." Some of the more special objects of introducing these conversational lessons into this system of grades, are to excite the attention of the children, which is essential to rapid progress; instruct in manner and morals, and in the more common practice affairs of everyday life, bring into lively experience the faculties of perception and comparison, and also to consolidate freedom and accuracy in the use of the English language, by eliciting questions and expressions of thought from the pupils.

Application for Pardon.

It is stated that an application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of Thomas Keener, now in the penitentiary serving out a sentence of twenty-nine years, imposed in 1866. Keener, it will be recollected, while out upon a drunken spree, with a companion on the eighth of December, 1865, fired his revolver indiscriminately in Hayti, and shot in the thigh Nancy Johnson, a colored woman. On the following New Years day he was arrested by Alderman Butler for highway robbery at East Liberty, and on the day for the hearing in this case it transpired that an Irishman named Mulcahy, who had also been shot on the morning of the 8th of December, by Keener, died. Information for murder was made against him, he was tried and convicted on all the charges. The Court sentenced him to twelve years for murder, ten years on two indictments for felonious assault, and seven years for robbery—in all twenty-nine years.

"The Lancaster Bar."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR:—Your issue of the 22nd inst. contains a paragraph that does injustice, unintentionally, of course, both to me and the Lancaster bar. I refer to the following:—

"A 'Professor' Miller has been stirring up the Lancaster bar by declaring in a speech he made in the Teachers' Institute in that city that he had been reliably informed that there were not two members of the bar there who believed in the existence of a God."

Now, I did state, in a speech in the city of Lancaster, in a connection in which it seemed proper to state such a thing, that while sitting in the parlor of a hotel I heard it publicly declared that not more than two lawyers in the city believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, adding immediately "*a statement I do not credit.*"

While in that city, it was my good fortune to become acquainted with a number of the honorable gentlemen of the Lancaster Bar, and I have "reliable information" that a large proportion of the Bar are professing Christians and active members in Christian churches.

Confident that you no more designed injustice to me or the Lancaster Bar than I designed to say what I am represented to have said, I do not hesitate to send you this correction, and in justice to all to request its publication.

A. B. MILLER.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., November 24, 1873.

Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, Republican Meeting.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Ward was held last evening at the Franklin Street School House for the purpose of suggesting names for nomination for ward officers. The result was as follows:

Select Council—(one to nominate.) John Wilson, David Reed, A. M. Brown, Joseph Ross.

Common Council—Samuel Mears.

School Directors—(two to nominate), Wm. Simpson, William Floyd, Magnus Pflaum.

Judge of Election—George W. Wilson.

Inspector—James Bonebrake.

Return Inspector—C. L. Mason.

The name of Mr. Wilson, for Select Council, was withdrawn, and Mr. Snodgrass offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to John Wilson, Esq., a vote of thanks for the indefatigable and impartial manner in which he has represented us in the select branch of our City Councils for so many years, assuring him that we, as citizens of this ward, will ever feel grateful to him for the interest he has shown in our and the city's welfare, and we regret that his commercial interests compel him to decline a re-election.

Saturday next, between four and seven o'clock, P. M., was fixed for the primary election, and the following officers were chosen to conduct the meeting:

Judge—John McKee; Inspector, Otis Childs; Return Inspector, R. C. Mathews.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth ward have made the following suggestions to be selected from on Saturday:

Select Council (one to nominate)—J. H. Jones, F. B. Bissell.

Common Council (one to be nominated)—Henry Williams, Wm. Seibert, N. Hoffman, T. C. Kier.

School Directors (two to nominate)—John McMasters, Wm. Francis, Arthur Kirk.

Alderman—C. R. Leonhauser.

Judge of Election—Jas. S. Davidson.

Inspector—Wm. B. Glass.

Constables—Thomas Driskin, Edward Conway.

Assessor—C. R. Leonhauser.

Republican Suggestive Meetings.

The Republicans of the Twenty-sixth ward, South side held a meeting on Tuesday, when the following suggestions were made for ward offices. The primary elections will be held on Saturday next.

Councils—(two for select and two for common to be nominated)—Messrs Walter Chess, Adam Trautman, L. Hahn, L. Stoehr, Jno. W. Kemler, Dr. M. A. Arnholt, John Hughes, D. Chess, M. Munson.

School Directors (four to be nominated)—Messrs. Ph. Hoerr, J. D. Reed, Geo. Knoepp, G. E. Slocum, G. L. Fisher, Henry Woestehiff, Chas. Schwann, H. C. Gearing, Jas. Penny.

Assessor—J. W. Jarrett.

Judges of Election.—D. Shearing, D. H. Baldwin.

Inspectors of Elections—G. W. Jackson, Jas. M'Willock, Wm. Triplet, W. Siemert.

Return Inspectors—Wm. Succop, Wm. Triplet, Wm. Dunkerr.

Constables—W. F. Willock.

The following executive committee was appointed:—Ph. Hoerr, Jno. Arras, Jno. O'Neil, J. D. Reed, Bernard Hahn, J. W. Jarrett, Geo. Walker.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth ward have suggested the following:

Select Council—A. D. Clark, J. L. Gordon, J. F. Walters, M. M. Felker, and Nicholas Jones.

Common Council—G. G. Rauhauser, Ernst Rorkast.

School Directors—M. Church, John Sankey, Joseph Fairman, Chas. Soda, Adam Saltzman, Wm. H. Permar, F. Faulkner, Sr., John Fell, John McCain, Wm. Arnholt, John L. Gordan, J. Banks, Frank Kirk, Chas. Ruhe, Peter Reed, C. J. V. Peets.

Assessors—Wm. Walt, Chas. Stuitzenbach, Peter Shudemantle, Wm. Bancroft.

Assistant Assessors—John Sankey, Charles Stoizenbach, A. D. Clark.

Judge of Elections—C. F. Ballowe, Nicholas Jones.

Inspector of Elections—James M. Thomas, M. Schudelmantel, Robert Bracey.

Return Inspectors—Clinton Faulkner, Frank Moore and Thomas Ward.

Constable—Jos. B. Chambers, William J. Miller, J. N. McKibben.

Following are the suggestions of the Republicans of the Thirty-second Ward:

Select Council—C. S. Fetterman, H. Meyers.

Common Council—John Wilbert, Dr. J. P. McCord, George Wallace, A. P. Norton.

School Directors—Wm. Halpin, Louis Hauch, J. Soffel, S. Harper, J. Orr, John W. Johns, Alfred Marland, Andrew Strain, Geo. Kramer, John W. Nealy. Judges of election—John P. Kenny, Chas. Nevin, Wm. Mentzer. Inspectors—Wm. Engle, S. Meisner, W. Weise. Police Inspector—Geo. Kramer. Constable—Adam Wilbert. Assessor—Geo. Chiwers, Edward Bratt, James Digby.

Constable—B. F. Bloomfied. Assessor—Wm. Fleming.

Assistant Assessors, (two to nominate)—Peter Speyer, W. J. Logan, John Smith, Geo. Massey, John George.

Board of Revision—Robt. Lindsay, J. H. Roush.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of James Moonsey vs. Thomas Bowmant, et. al., an action to recover for the loss of a barge and a load of produce, which has been on trial for some time, was terminated yesterday by a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,117.75.

In the case of John Morris vs. Peter Egan, an action of ejectment for a house and lot in Freeport, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

J. J. D. Finley was admitted to practice in this court on motion of S. A. McClung, Esq.

The case of Muncie Bank vs. the city bank is on trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The Court charged the jury in the case of Wenzell Bros. and Hudger vs. Albert A. Moore, and the jury is out.

In the case of Barney, Demoss & Co. vs. Clark & Sn ith being an ac io i for non-fulfillment of a co tract, reported yesterday, is still on on trial.

There will be no courts in session to-day.

THE WATER BONDS.

Meeting of the Finance Committee—The Nation Bank.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of our city councils was held yesterday to consider the trouble about the water bonds and money which had been placed in the custody of the now closed, Nation Trust company. The city attorney was present, as also Messrs. Brown, Acheson, and Geyer, attorneys for the bank. The business was of a private nature, but we are at liberty to state the following: The bank officials do not deny the deposit of the money, $223,000, because the bank book of Mr. Ross, itself shows clearly that credit. But the Bank claims to have no knowledge that the bonds $254,000 were placed there, there being no record of it. The Attorneys however state that the Directors are willing, when the fact is shown that they are liable, to make the city good.

The Finance Committee will continue their investigations until all is shown up.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

At this theater a matinee will be given, at which the beautiful play "The Sea of Ice," will be performed, with Miss Charlotte Thompson as the heroine. In the evening, "East Lynne" will be presented.

Academy of Music.

Osterman's German Dramatic Company will give a series of performances at the Academy, commencing this afternoon and closing on Saturday evening. "Fanchon the Cricket," will be given at today's matinee, and to-night, "The Rag Picker of Paris."

Trimble's Varieties.

Herr Wieffenbach, who plays on sixteen drums at one time, will appear at the two entertainments at this theater to-day, in connection with the large company.

Masonic Hall.

Charley Gardner's combination and silver show will commence a short season at Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TROUBLE was anticipated yesterday, among the miners at Turtle Creek, but nothing serious resulted.

THE Pittsburgh and Allegheny post-offices will be open to-day from nine to ten oclock in the morning.

REV. SYLVESTER F. SCOVEL will preach this morning in the First Presbyterian church, Wood street, at half past ten o'clock.

THE fire reported at the Penn cotton mill, yesterday, occurred at the Banner cotton mill. There was no fire at all at the Penn mill.

THE fireman are putting their aparatus in order for a fire show to-day. Don't forget to witness the parade of our excellent department.

HONS. THOMAS EWING and J. F. W. White Judges elect of the District Court, will be sworn into office and will take their seats on the bench on Monday next.

REV. F. A. NOBLE, D.D., will preach a special Thanksgiving sermon in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth Avenue, this morning at half past ten o'clock.

AN UNKNOWN colored man was found dead Tuesday evening in a stable in Oakland. Coroner Weed held an inquest and a verdict of death from natural cause was rendered.

AN IMMENSE mass of earth and rock slid down, yesterday morning, upon the new road, being excavated on Troy Hill, Allegheny. The road is obstructed for sixty feet or more.

THE First, Second and Third U. P. churches will hold union Thanksgiving services in the second United Presbyterian church, Sixth Avenue, this morning at half past ten o'clock.

THE Evangelical Ministerial Association will hold its regular monthly meeting in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church on next Monday afternoon at half past two o'clock.

JAMES SHERRAN yesterday instituted a suit for slander in the District Court, against John McQuirds. The complaint is that the latter publicly charged the former as a thief. Damages laid in $500.

THE main room of the Eighth U. P. church, Rev. John S. Sands, pastor, is nearly completed, will be occupied in a few weeks. The church is on the corner of Locust and Van Braam street, Sixth ward.

THE Sabbath Schools of the United and Reformed Presbyterian churches will have a Thanksgiving celebration in the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, this afternoon at half past two o'clock.

THERE will be a union service in the Sandersky Street Church to-day. The Fourth Avenue Church of this city, and the Nixon Street Church of Allegheny, will join with the Sandusky Street congregation. Dr. Pearson will preach, commencing at half-past ten o'clock a.m.

The oldest known rosebush in the world covers one of the walls of the Hildesheim Cathedral. It is over 1,000 years old. The main stem is one foot thick in diameter, and separates into six large branches, fifteen feet from the ground. Some 700 years ago it was put under cover to guard it against the ravages of the weather. It still sends forth every year an immense crop of roses.

The origin of earthquakes is settled at last. The authorities of Jaszbereny, a Hungarian town, have just had the following notice published to the sound of the drum: "Seeing that oaths and blasphemies are the real causes of earthquakes, every one, no matter who, is forbidden to swear or to use bad language, under a penalty of receiving twenty-five stripes with a rod, and paying a fine of twenty-five florins."

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 26.—No boats down; up, Katie, City of Vicksburg. Clear and pleasant, river falling.

Red River Raft.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—A private letter from a gentleman on the United States snag boat Aid, at work on the Red river, raft, says the work of cutting a channel through that obstruction is almost completed. A few days more and there will be uninterrupted navigation to all points on Red river.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 26.—River rising, with 7 feet 10 inches in the canal, 5 feet 10 inches in the pass down Indian chute. Weather cold and cloudy. The John Means broke her "shotor" before starting over the falls to-day, and is laid up for repairs. Arrivals—Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Bluewing, Kentucky River; Morning Star, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; R. W. Dugan, Cincinnati; Argosy, Pomeroy; Departures—Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Bluewing, Kentucky river; Morning Star, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; R. W. Dugan, Arkansas River; Lookout and barges, Pomeroy.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

In purchasing an article for medicinal purposes, it is a matter of the first importance that it should be perfectly pure and of the best quality. Inferior articles of medicines are not only dangerous, but they do not perform what is expected; consequently, the best are the cheapest. With the above facts in view, our stock of liquors for medicinal use are the best that it is possible to obtain, and we specially recommend the following:

Very choice old Grand Brandy, pale.
Fine Martell and Pinet Brandies.
Extra choice Topaz Sherry Wine.
Pure Juice Port, very fine.
Dutch East India Company Gin.
Old Rye Whisky (Gilt Edge), finest in the market.
Fine Madeira Wine and old Jamaica Rum.
Catawba Wine, still.
Claret wine, fine grade.
All of the above goods we guarantee of a pure vintage, and unsurpassed for quality and flavor. Call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug stores, 58 Market street, and opposite Postoffice.

STATE NEWS.

The Harrisburg car shops have resumed work These shops are among the most extensive of their kind in the State.

A great deal of corn remains to be husked in Bucks county. People who waited for more pleasant weather for husking have been sadly disappointed.

The strikers at the Gallitzin coal district, after being idle three months, have resumed work at a reduction of five cents per ton. Strikes wont pay in these panic times.

The editor of the Huntingdon *Journal* has risen to make an explanation, in which he says the sheriff of Bedford is the only successful real estate agent in town, and hopes his troubles are now over.

The Reading Railroad Shops at Mahoney Plane have commenced on 9 hours time. When the Panic came the time was reduced from 10 to 8 hours a day. This lengthening of time is a cheerful sign.

The Jenning's well, on the Dougerty farm, between Petrolia and Karns City, which was drilled to the fourth sand, commenced flowing on Sunday, at the rate of 1,500 barrels production. It is estimated by some as much larger.

The meeting of oil men at Parkers was not productive of much good in the way of "shutting down." Many operators are determined to proceed with their drilling, and the *Herald* says the sheriff of Butler county will soon have busy work on hi hands.

The *Milton'an* says "the Northumberland county jail will soon be one hundred years old. It was built in 1776—the year of our independence. No wonder it won't hold prisoners any more." That paper also suggests that a new one be ready for occupancy in 1876—a good way to observe the centennial.

A correspondent of the Reading *Eagle* has been shown a pair of boots that were twenty-two years old. They had been worn for eighteen years on Sundays and four years every day, and strange to say, they had never been soled or mended since coming from the store, and there is very little sign of the wearing on them.

The extensive cheese manufactory of the Messrs Worth, in Chester county, has suspended operations for the winter, during which time the product of over forty cows will be made into butter instead of cheese. The quantity of milk from these cows during the past seven months was nearly 5000 pounds per month.

The Westchester News says: Mrs. Sallie Taylor, in Westtown township, this county, is the grandmother of eight twin grandchildren, which fact we regard as remarkable. These four sets of twins are divided among her children as follows: Elizabeth Williams, wife of Gideon Williams, in Birmingham township, is the proud mother of two sets, the first being girls, the second boys. Jane, wife of Washington Yearsley, residing in Westtown township, has one set of spanking boys, and the other and last pair (a boy and a girl) belong to and bask in the happy smiles of Mrs Stephen Taylor, of this borough. If there is any of our exchanges that can show us a grandmother as well favored with twin grandchildren as Mrs. Sallie Taylor, of Westtown, we shall be very happy to hear from them.

The Oil City Derrick contains an account of a safety lamp patented by James Cogan, formerly of Rouseville, for using in places where gas and oil rendered it impossible to have a light previous to this invention, and says: "Lately this lamp has had very severe tests with most gratifying results. One of them was in use at a drilling well on Mecliymans farm when the oil and gas suddenly accended with great force, completely enveloping the lamp in inflamable vapor. But no danger ensued, the gas failing to reach the light, which was securely closed in an air-tight lantern and burned as pleasantly as though placed in a family drawing-room. Other experiments of like character have resulted similarly, and the universal introduction of this valuable contrivance will certainly avert much of the destruction of life and property that has so frequently happened at drilling wells."

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, November 24.—The calico department of Garner & Co.'s print works, at Wappinger's Falls, resumed work to-day, giving 300 men employment.

The house of Henry Clews & Co., of New York having effected satisfactory arrangements with most of their numerous creditors, contemplate a full resumption of business within a few weeks.

The New York and Philadelphia banks having repaired sufficient of their "reserve" fund to be above the legal requirement of 25 per cent., last week's bank statements will be resumed, beginning with next week.

The Harmony Mills, of Cohoes, N. Y., which was one of the first to start, has again resumed operations on full time, with a reduction of twelve and one-half per cent. on the wages. The mills employ 5,000 hands.

NEWBURG, N. Y., November 24.—Work was partially resumed this morning, after a suspension of several weeks, in the Newburg Steam Mills, in this city, owned by Garner & Co., of New York, and employing 400 hands.

The Union Trust Company of New York has reorganized by the election of Mr. Edward L. King, formerly a presiding officer of the New York Stock Exchange, to the Presidency, and Mr. J. H. Ogilvie to the Secretaryship. The officials enter upon the duties of their respective offices at once, and the Directors believe that business will be resumed by the 1st of December.

John Roach, of Chester, Pa., has received a contract for building engines and machinery for the new sloops-of-war at the Brooklyn navy-yard. He was the lowest bidder at $630,000. The Navy Department has lately given a contract to Mr. Cramps, of Philadelphia, to repair the iron-clad Nantucket; also to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, for the repair of the Lehigh, and to John Roach for the repair of the Passaic and the Jason. John Roach has contracts for two new sloops-of-war at $580,000; engines and machinery for the Tennessee, $300,000; repair of four monitors, Passaic, Jason, Wyandotte and Nahant at $720,000; engine for a torpedo boat at $200,000 or $300,000; two engines at $580,000. He has out of the $3,300,000 appropriated for the new sloops-of-war contracts to the amount of $525,000

PERSONAL.

Miss Edith Wynne, the Welsh soprano, has had a complimentary ode (in Welsh) presented her. It is considered a Welsh rarebit of poesy.

Capt. Bedford Pim, well known on this side of the Atlantic for the surveys in Nicaragua, is to be editor of a paper called the *Navy*, which will soon be published in London.

The mother of General Ryan applied to the Mayor of Chicago the other day for a pass, being desirous of going to Washington, but unable to pay the expenses of her journey.

Bradlaugh, according to Kate Field, was born an orator. All babies, we may say, are born orators; but they have, unfortunately, the disposition of most orators, to make themselves heard in season and out of season.

Ex-Senator Judah P. Benjamin writes from London, to puncture the story that two Georgia ladies had fallen heirs to a great estate in France, and says "those ladies have been duped by a swindler who has imposed on their credulity."

Among other novel and strange news from India is the announcement that Chunder Sen (who was in England some time ago and preached in Unitarian pulpits) has started out with a band of missionaries to try and convert Hindoos to the Brahma Somaj which is a kind of exalted deism.

The story of several Paris actresses being compelled to surrender valuable presents made them by afterwards bankrupt admirers, is now actually laid in Boston by a San Francisco paper. On behalf of the Hub, it should be stated that these are not her jewels.

The statement has recently been published quite extensively that ex-President Andrew Johnson lately received a patent for a combination plane. The statement is incorrect. One Andrew Johnson, of San Francisco, recently made application for a patent for such an invention, and this circumstance probably accounts for the statement.

The notice of the death of another of General Washington's slaves, at an age considerably over a hundred, will be received with feelings of sadness. At the least calculation, two hundred of these aged persons have been killed off within the last half dozen years, and if this thing goes on, the Father of His Country will be made out the owner of half the population of the United States at his time of living.

A lady lecturer has sought advice at the Westminister Police Court, London. She alleged she had been engaged by the Toronto claimant to deliver a series of lectures upon his life travels, &c., at a salary of £5 per week. She delivered lectures and incurred expenses, and when she came now she was to get paid the amount due, £65. The magistrate could not help her further than to say she might proceed by action at law.

Celes Cushing will be 74 in January. He is one of the most learned men in the country; and through the administration of three Presidents has been kept on liberal pay to instruct the "powers that be," when necessary, on questions touching the history, use and propriety touching innumerable matters connected with our foreign policy. On questions of domestic politics he is not much consulted. He can converse fluently with the ministers from all lands, in their own tongue. His health continues good, and he is active—the same at 74 as he was at 54. He never takes rest or recreation; he works.

BISHOP CUMMINS.

His Circular Letter—His Pass Disclosed.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1873.

DEAR BROTHER:—The Lord has put into the hearts of some of His servants who are, or have been, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the purpose to [illegible] the books of their fathers, and of returning to the use of the Prayer-Book of 1785, set forth by the General Convention of that year, under the special guidance of the venerable William White, D. D., afterwards the first bishop of the same Church in this country.

The chief features of that Prayer-book, as distinguished from the one now in use, are the following:

1. The word "*priest*" does not appear in the book, and there is no countenance whatever to the errors of sacerdotalism.

2. The baptismal offices, the confirmation office, the catechism, and the order for the administration of, the Lord's Supper, contain no sanction of the errors of baptismal regeneration, the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the elements of the Communion, and of a sacrifice offered by a priest in that sacred feast.

These are the main features that render the Prayer-book of 1785 a thoroughly scriptural liturgy, such as all Evangelical Christians who desire liturgical worship can use with a good conscience.

On Tuesday, the 2d day of December, 1873, a meeting will be held in Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, in the city of New York, at 10 o'clock A. M. to organize an Episcopal Church on the basis of the Prayer-book of 1785, a basis broad enough to embrace all who hold "the faith once delivered to the saints," as that faith is maintained by the reformed churches of Christendom; with no exclusive and unchurching dogmas toward Christian brethren who differ from them in their views of polity and church order.

This meeting you are cordially and affectionately invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to *organize*, and not to discuss the expediency of organizing. The verbatim reprint of the Prayer-book of 1785 is in press, and will be issued during the month of December.

May the Lord guide you and us by His Holy Spirit.

GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

COAL FOR NOTHING.

A Resident of the State Offers to Supply the City with Coal for a Century, Without Cost.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, November 25.]

Mayor Stokley yesterday received a letter from a resident in the interior of the State to the following very liberal effect:—

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., November 22, 1873.—To the Mayor and Councils, City of Philadelphia:—As the season is at hand when the wants of the poor are most urgent, and as fuel is perhaps most prominent in the list of wants, I have concluded to present to your city enough good bituminous coal in the mine to supply all your destitute and all the engines owned by the city for the remainder of this and all of the next century, only charging for surveying, carrying, and other necessary expenses, say three cents per hundred bushels, and this may be paid in ten annual payments, without interest. Location, in Westmoreland county, sixty-six miles east of Pittsburgh and on the Pennsylvania railroad. If accepted I will promptly furnish my name, with good references, both here and in Philadelphia.

Respectfully, G. T. P.

P. S.—I bought most of this land seventeen years ago, without reference to or knowledge of the coal. I can, therefore, afford, &c.

Whether the communication is intended as a joke or the party making the proposition is in earnest about it, remains to be determined.

FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1873.

We may safely say of the local money market, that there is no movement perceptible to the most attentive observer; for things have now surely "touched bottom," and are so firmly ground that movement is impossible. People have ceased to be shocked at the announcements of failure and defalcation, and only wonder who will be the next. The past two months have given everybody such a general shaking up that the weak ones must be by this time pretty well shaken out, and the sound firms, who have gone so far without running aground, feel confident of no difficulty in getting through.

It is no exaggeration to say that "things are looking up"—for the whole body-financial being on the flat of its back, can't well look any other way.

—The Supreme Court of California has rendered a decision which is of interest to property owners in this State, and which may prove a good precedent by which to shape future legislation on the subject. The decision declares unconstitutional the tax on real estate and mortgages, on the ground that it is a double tax. Many of our counties and municipalities levy a tax on real estate for local purposes, and the State collects a tax on mortgages. While the latter is no doubt valid under the principle as laid down by the California court, the former must be invalid. This tax is paid first by the owner of the real estate, subject to any mortgage that may stand against the property; second, it is paid upon the mortgage either by the holder of that instrument or by the mortgagor, according to the agreement in the case. If by the latter, as is generally the case, he pays two taxes upon the same property. If we could get such a decision from the Supreme Court of this State it would be of great valueto real estate borrowers.

Late last evening we received from the Philadelphia Clearing House the following aggregates of the weekly average condition of the banks for the weeks ending September 22 and November 24, 1873.

	Sept. 22.	Nov. 24.		
Capital	$16,435,000	$16,435,000		
Loans	58,109,000	58,194,000	Inc.	$85,000
Specie	229,000	329,000	Inc.	100,000
Reserve	12,432,000	14,741,000	Inc.	2,309,900
Nat. B'k Not's	565,000	518,000	Dec.	47,000
Due in Banks	4,453,000	3,401,000	Dec.	1,051,000
Due to Banks	7,164,000	10,302,000	Inc.	3,138,000
Deposits	35,254,000	34,945,000	Dec.	309,000
Circulation	11,474,000	11,519,000	Inc.	45,000

The banks, it will be seen, are in the aggregate nearly or quite back to their condition the week of the failures in September last, and the panic that followed. In the important items of loans, specie and legal reserve they show an advance, and are stronger now than then. In the matter of reserve, specie and legal tenders, they show something more than 30 per cent. on their demand liabilities, deposits and circulation, Next week we shall expect the condition of each particular bank.—*Ledger.*

—The following table shows the Prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

November 26, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109	108¾	109¼	109	109	108¾
Canton						
Western Union Teleg'h	65	65¼	65¼	64	64	66
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	31¼	31	31	31½
Adams Express	53	53	53	53		
American Express	63½	63½	64¼			
American Express	58	58	58			
United States Express						
New York Central	89¾	90	89¾	90¼	90¼	91½
Erie	43	43	43	43	43	43
Michigan Central	78	78¾	78¼	78	78	78½
Michigan Southern	71¾	72	72	72¼	72¼	73½
Illinois Central	86¾	87	79			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	80	80	80			
Chicago & Northwestern	47¾	48	46¾	47	47	48
Do preferred			65¾			
Rock Island	91	91½	90	90	90	90¾
St. Paul	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	34¼
Do preferred			46¾	46¾	46¾	48
Wabash	44¾	44¾	45	44¾	45¼	45¾
Fort Wayne	88¾	88¾	89	89	89	89¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	22	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¾
Chicago and Alton		92¾	92¾	92¾		93¾
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie						
Harlem	112		113¾			
New Jersey Central						

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
1881	114¾	114¾	114¾
1881, coupons	114¾	114¾	115
5-20s, 1862	108¾	108¾	109
5-20s, 1864	109¾	109¼	109¼
5-20s, 1865	110	110¼	110¼
5-20s, new	113¾	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
5-20s, 1868	114	114	114
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
10-40s, coupons	107¾	108	108
Currency 6s	110	109	110
New 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessees	73	72¾	72¾
Tennessees, new	72¾	72	72
South Carolinas, July	8¾	8¾	8¾
North Carolinas, April	—	—	—
Missouri 6s	87¾	87	87

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 26.—Net receipts 1,944 bales; exports coastwise 1,412 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 39,500 baleS.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November, 26.—Market strong; mid dlings 15cr net receipts 4,015 bales; exports coastwise, 1,602 bales; sales 2,514 bales; stock, 92,71 baleS.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 26.—Demand active; middlings 16c; low middlings 15¾@15¾c; strict good ordinary 14¾@14¾c; net receipts 1,063 bales; exports coastwise 58 bales; sales 1,900 bales, and last evening 700 bales stock 37,702 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 26.—Market strong and higher; middlings 15¾@15¾c; low middlings 14¾c; strict good ordinary 14¾c; net receipts 3,199 bales; exports to France 1,405 bales; coastwise 858 bales; sales 1,600 bales; stock 47,513 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Cotton firmer; sales 4,500 bales; prices irregular; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14¾@15½c; low middlings to strict low middlings 15¾@16¼c; middlings to strict middlings 16¾@17¼c; good middlings 18¾@19½c; receipts 7,628 bales; exports coastwise 14 bales; to the continent 6,838 bales; stock 133,046 bales; unsold 28,500 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, November 26.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500; market very quiet; fair to good native steers $4 25@4 85; choice $5; Texans $2 40@3 50; shipments 1,090.

Hogs—Receipts about 43,000 market fairly active and firm at $3 70@3 90 for packing grades; $3 80@4. for shipping, closing firm; shipments 5,767.

Sheep—Receipts 800; market quiet and weak at $3 50@, for common to choice.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, November 26.—Cattle more active and higher; very best on sale 5@5¼c; first quality 4@5c; medium of good fair quality 3@4c. Receipts 1,693; sales 1,693.

Hogs—Heavy receipts and good demand at 5¾@6c; receipts 10,046.

Sheep quiet; light receipts; sales at 4@5¼c; receipts 1,059.

A Word to Housekeepers.

Any of our readers contemplating the purchase of a stove should visit the establishment of Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., the well-known manufacturers, No. 291 Liberty street, and examine the great variety of cooking, heating, parlor and anthracite coal stoves there on exhibition. The Charm, the Milton and the Galaxy are all good cooking stoves, gotten up in the best style and warranted to be perfect in operations. The Argand base burner is a beautiful parlor stove with the base heating flue, the patent clinker-grate and ash-sifter attached and the Herron Heater is safely recommended as a stove that will meet with universal approval. It is sold only by the firm designated. T,Th,S.

Another Cuba Sensation.

The capture of the steamer Virginius and the summary and inhuman execution of the unfortunates on board of her have not yet been heard in detail, when we are startled by an additional item from the Queen of the Antilles of quite a different character. What the President and Cabinet may advise concerning the Virginius is a matter of doubt, even with Cuban hunting, astute an international lawyer as he undoubtedly is, but it is very clear that the Administration at Washington cannot forbid the Captain General of Cuba, or any of his civil or military officers, from purchasing tickets in the Grand Gift Concert of our Public Library of Kentucky. Several